31 1960

ADVERTISER (MONTGOMERY, ALA.)

Tell It To Old Grandma

The Montgomery Advertiser

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Enforce The Law—But Equally

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Why in the name of all that is sensible and right, did our city officials allow a gang of white men armed with baseball bats to "patrol" Dexter Avenue last Saturday afternoon? . . . To swagger three-abreast, looking for trouble until they inevitably found it, and there was the sickening, coward crack of a bat against a woman's skull?

Shame!

Can we not all imagine how quickly a lethal weapon like a bat would have been wrested from a Negro demonstrator—and rightly so? How then could our policemen overlook the equal threat of violence in cudgels flaunted by white demonstrators? Certainly they don't believe that the people of this city want to be represented by bat-branding bullies. Yet, when armed squads spoiling for trouble are allowed to parade our streets, they are the ones who *do* represent us before the world, and worse than that, berore our own consciences.

Some have said that our leaders have handled themselves well in the face of rising racial tension here . . . Not nearly well enough, it appears. It is a fact of life that most of us Southerners have a low boiling point when fired up by deliberately inflammatory demonstrations like the one being staged by some Negro students of Alabama College. It is just as plain a fact that hotheadedness on the integration issue is an indulgence we will be able to afford never again.

MAYOR EARL JAMES has stated: "We shall make every attempt to maintain law and order in Montgomery, but I feel that I must warn the Negro people of this community that the tempers of the white citizenry are being pushed to a point beyond their power to control."

Earl, admired friend of my high school days, would it not be much stronger to point out that the tempers of both races *must* be controlled? That any party committing or threatening violence must be firmly dealt with by the law, if the streets are to remain safe for any of us? Would not our bat-brandishing kind be less likely to go out looking for heads to knock if they were assured they would be prosecuted? Instead, I seems, they have relished the anticipation of "being pushed to a point beyond their control."

Police Commissioner Sullivan, I'm sure it astonished most of us to read that you did not immediately hear about the clubbing of a Negro woman on Dexter. But it did not astonish us so much as the fact that you or your officers did not disarm bat-lugging paraders and thus prevent the incident.

Gov. Patterson, No. 1 and most responsible citizen of this state you can least afford temper in racial dealings. Temper from you can endanger us all and, most specifically, imperil our school system. Yet, did we not detect some impulsive heat in your "mandate" to College President Trenholm? Expel the students involved in the demonstration, you told him. And you added, ". . . if you do not put a stop to it, you might well find yourself out of public funds."

Is this the way you would have addressed the president of Auburn or the University of Alabama? Indeed, has the welfare of any white college ever been so threatened because of the actions, however bumptious and rash, of its individual students? Since when has it become the prerogative of a governor to police the thinking of colleges, as traditionally free in Alabama as elsewhere in the United States?

ATTY. GEN. GALLION, your calls for common sense and no violence have been admirable. Can we not expect, then, to see in this state a policy of strong law enforcement, one quick to move against any violent threatener of the peace, regardless of his color? And can we not expect this policy daily to cope with the fact that a match struck by a white hoodlum can blow our powder keg just as high as one struck by any other?

We in the South have always said that we know best how to handle our own problems. Let us handle it then, and stop playing into the hands of our detractors and the money-soliciting agitators by committing or tolerating rash and extreme actions that beget rasher and more extreme actions. Above all, let us make it sky-blue-clear that we must deal firmly with *anyone* who lights the firebrand of violence. Otherwise, the day may come when no one in this city or state will be safe if his opinions differ from those of strong-arm squads and head-knocking thugs.

Hotheads led us into civil war once. I hope we do not intend to let them push us into chaos of any kind again. Let us behave, then, in a way that will bring the least grief to each other and to our consciences. Let us have coolness and studied judgment in our leadership and down-the-middle fairness, fairness, fairness! Justice, justice, justice!

If we cannot have law enforcement strong and well-guided enough to protect the dignity and physical safety of people who disagree here, then we will help the world and ourselves edge that much closer to the perished dream and the atomic abyss.

ALLEN RANKIN JR.

Montgomery.

Tell It To Old Grandma

The Montgomery Advertiser

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Disgraceful Incident

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Is this Nazi Germany, Czarist Russia or Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A., when a group of bat-swinging cattle-rousers can walk the streets freely and wield their bats freely, while city officials stand by and do nothing?

I am a Southerner, born and bred, but I can't stand to see such a miscarriage of justice. I thought, and evidently wrongly, that police and our elected officials were to protect, regardless of color. To allow these hoodlums and cowards to walk the streets armed with a weapon (for a bat can be as deadly as a gun) is disgraceful.

I ask my name be withheld, not for my sake, but for protection for my children. If a man can get by with swinging a bat, he could get by with harming my two, for he and the others seem to be under the wings of our so-called city government and the police.

Those men are nothing but a potential lynch mob.

MRS. N. S. T.

The Difference, Please

Editor, The Advertiser:

There have been numerous instances in your paper lately concerning the attempts of a minority group in this country to achieve recognition as equals of the majority race.

If one does not consider the principles of Christian charity and of our democracy I would grant that inferior people be relegated to a lesser status. At the risk of appearing facteious or naive I would like to know the criteria that determines the status of first or second-class peoples. As far as I can tell, color is the distinguishing characteristic. But is it about each of the various color groupings that makes them inferior or superior, as the case may be?

Surely, if a way of life is worth fighting about there must be comprehensive explanation of the differences between the opposing sides. This I have never heard.

DANIEL D. PERONS.

Montgomery.

By The Rules

(Telegram)

Editor, The Advertiser:

I believe that the cause of Southern chivalry is in danger. Such is indicated by the recent events in your town.

I am concerned that the two Southern gentlemen recently in the news are not true sports. Else why would you be obliged to assign a policeman to insure that the two antagonists would use only miniature ball bats against that woman. I strongly suspect that those two Southern gentlemen might have employed regulation clubs in the absence of the uniformed referee.

A point of further information if you please. What is the standard equipment used by these sports when they combat a child?

ROBERT M. TRAUGOTT.

5330 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

New Branch Library

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

A story under a Montgomery dateline must have the usual ingredient of race and tension these days or it just isn't newsworthy in other parts of the country.

Like Little Rock, and some other Southern cities marked by events of recent years, Montgomery is "typed" as an arena of unrest. Probably the most flattering label of the kind we've had is to be identified, as the city has been, as "the eye of the hurricane." (A British journalist's reference, by the way.) Since the eye is calm and clear, while violent winds whirl about, this may be construed as a kind of backhanded compliment.

But this being the stigma, the following is not likely to get national or international play. It doesn't fit the slot reserved for Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A.

Sunday the spanking new Montgomery Branch Library will be formally opened to the city's Negro citizens. The new Cleveland Avenue facility, built at a cost of more than $72,000, was paid for by the bond issue authorized by voters four years ago—the same bond issue which provided funds for the new Library-Museum.

Heretofore Negroes have used the Union Street Branch Library — two rented rooms in the clubhouse of the large, well-landscaped lot, provides space for a potential collection of 15,000 books. Average circulation now is 2,300 books a month. Well furnished and lighted, the new Branch Library offers a meeting room, office, covered porches, work room, and bookmobile drive-in, a large parking lot.

The branch librarian, with 12 years' experience in her present job, is a graduate of Alabama State College and the Library Service School of Atlanta University. She and her staff will remain under the supervision of the Montgomery Public Library.

31 1960

ADVERTISER (MONTGOMERY, ALA.)

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Enforce The Law—But Equally

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Why in the name of all that is sensible and right, did our city officials allow a gang of white men, armed with baseball bats to "patrol" Dexter Avenue last Saturday afternoon? To swagger three-abreast, looking for trouble until they inevitably found it, and there was the sickening, coward crack of a bat against a woman's skull?

Shame!

Can we not all imagine how quickly a lethal weapon like a bat would have been wrested from a Negro demonstrator—and rightly so? How then could our policemen overlook the equal threat of violence in cudgels flaunted by white demonstrators? Certainly they don't believe that the people of this city want to be represented by bat-branding bullies. Yet, when armed squads spoiling for trouble are allowed to parade our streets, they are the ones who *do* represent us before the world, and worse than that, berore our own consciences.

Some have said that our leaders have handled themselves well in the face of rising racial tension here. Not nearly well enough, it appears. It is a fact of life that most of us Southerners have a low boiling point when fired up by deliberately inflammatory demonstrations like the one being staged by some Negro students of Alabama College. It is just as plain a fact that hotheadedness on the integration issue is an indulgence we will be able to afford never again.

MAYOR EARL JAMES has stated: "We shall make every attempt to maintain law and order in Montgomery, but I feel that I must warn the Negro people of this community that the tempers of the white citizenry are being pushed to a point beyond their power to control."

Earl, admired friend of my high school days, would it not be much stronger to point out that the tempers of both races *must* be controlled? That any party committing or threatening violence must be firmly dealt with by the law, if the streets are to remain safe for any of us? Would not our bat-brandishing kind be less likely to go out looking for heads to knock if they were assured they would be prosecuted? Instead, it seems, they have relished the anticipation of "being pushed to a point beyond their control."

Police Commissioner Sullivan, I'm sure it astonished most of us to read that you did not immediately hear about the clubbing of a Negro woman on Dexter. But it did not astonish us so much as the fact that you or your officers did not disarm bat-lugging paraders and thus prevent the incident.

Gov. Patterson, No. 1 and most responsible citizen of this state you can least afford temper in racial dealings. Temper from you can endanger us all and, most specifically, imperil our school system. Yet, did we not detect some impulsive heat in your "mandate" to College President Trenholm? Expel the students involved in the demonstration, you told him. And you added, ". . . if you do not put a stop to it, you might well find yourself out of public funds."

Is this the way you would have addressed the president of Auburn or the University of Alabama? Indeed, has the welfare of any white college ever been so threatened because of the actions, however bumptious and rash, of its individual students? Since when has it become the prerogative of a governor to police the thinking of colleges, as traditionally free in Alabama as elsewhere in the United States?

ATTY. GEN. GALLION, your calls for common sense and no violence have been admirable. Can we not expect, then, to see in this state a policy of strong law enforcement, one quick to move against any violent threatener of the peace, regardless of his color? And can we not expect this policy daily to cope with the fact that a match struck by a white hoodlum can blow our powder keg just as high as one struck by any other?

We in the South have always said that we know best how to handle our own problems. Let us handle it then, and stop playing into the hands of our detractors and the money-soliciting agitators by committing or tolerating rash and extreme actions that beget rasher and more extreme actions. Above all, let us make it sky-blue-clear that we must deal firmly with *anyone* who lights the firebrand of violence. Otherwise, the day may come when no one in this city or state will be safe if his opinions differ from those of strong-arm squads and head-knocking thugs.

Hotheads led us into civil war once. I hope we do not intend to let them push us into chaos of any kind again. Let us behave, then, in a way that will bring the least grief to each other and to our consciences. Let us have coolness and studied judgment in our leadership and down-the-middle fairness, fairness, fairness! Justice, justice, justice!

If we cannot have law enforcement strong and well-guided enough to protect the dignity and physical safety of people who disagree here, then we will help the world and ourselves edge that much closer to the perished dream and the atomic abyss.

ALLEN RANKIN JR.

Montgomery.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Disgraceful Incident

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Is this Nazi Germany, Czarist Russia or Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A., when a group of bat-swinging cattle-rousers can walk the streets freely and wield their bats freely, while city officials stand by and do nothing?

I am a Southerner, born and bred, but I can't stand to see such a miscarriage of justice. I thought, and evidently wrongly, that police and our elected officials were to protect, regardless of color. To allow these hoodlums and cowards to walk the streets armed with a weapon (for a bat can be as deadly as a gun) is disgraceful.

I ask my name be withheld, not for my sake, but for protection for my children. If a man can get by with swinging a bat, he could get by with harming my two, for he and the others seem to be under the wings of our so-called city government and the police.

Those men are nothing but a potential lynch mob.

MRS. N. S. T.

The Difference, Please

Editor, The Advertiser:

There have been numerous instances in your paper lately concerning the attempts of a minority group in this country to achieve recognition as equals of the majority race.

If one does not consider the principles of Christian charity and of our democracy I would grant that inferior people be relegated to a lesser status. At the risk of appearing facteious or naive I would like to know the criteria that determines the status of first or second-class peoples. As far as I can tell, color is the distinguishing characteristic. But is it about each of the various color groupings that makes them inferior or superior, as the case may be?

Surely, if a way of life is worth fighting about there must be comprehensive explanation of the differences between the opposing sides. This I have never heard.

DANIEL D. PERONS.

Montgomery.

By The Rules

(Telegram)

Editor, The Advertiser:

I believe that the cause of Southern chivalry is in danger. Such is indicated by the recent events in your town.

I am concerned that the two Southern gentlemen recently in the news are not true sports. Else why would you be obliged to assign a policeman to insure that the two antagonists would use only miniature ball bats against that woman. I strongly suspect that those two Southern gentlemen might have employed regulation clubs in the absence of the uniformed referee.

A point of further information if you please. What is the standard equipment used by these sports when they combat a child?

ROBERT M. TRAUGOTT.

5330 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

New Branch Library

A story under a Montgomery date line must have the usual ingredient of race and tension these days or it just isn't newsworthy in other parts of the country.

Like Little Rock, and some other Southern cities marked by events of recent years, Montgomery is "typed" as an arena of unrest. Probably the most flattering label of the kind we've had is to be identified, as the city has been, as "the eye of the hurricane." (A British journalist's reference, by the way.) Since the eye is calm and clear, while violent winds whirl about, this may be construed as a kind of backhanded compliment.

But this being the stigma, the following is not likely to get national or international play. It doesn't fit the slot reserved for Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A.

Sunday the spanking new Montgomery Branch Library will be formally opened to the city's Negro citizens. The new Cleveland Avenue facility, built at a cost of more than $72,000, was paid for by the bond issue authorized by voters four years ago—the same bond issue which provided funds for the new Library-Museum.

The new building, located on a large, well-landscaped lot, provides Heretofore Negroes have used the Union Street Branch Library — two rented rooms in the clubhouse of the

City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. No reasonable person could describe this as anything but inadequate for a city this size.

The new building, located on a good, solid community achievement

the branch librarian, with 12 years' experience in her present job, is a graduate of Alabama State College

the Library Service School of Atlanta University. She and her

f will remain under the supervision of the Montgomery Public Li-

space for a potential collection of 15,- 000 books. Average circulation now is 2,300 books a month. Well fur-staff will

Baseball Bats, Not Cameras, Are Sullivan's Problem

POLICE Commissioner Sullivan has tartly chided the press, *The Advertiser* in particular, for telling the people about the violence on Dexter Avenue. This attack on itself *The Advertiser* duly printed on Pg. 1 with a flattering photograph of Sullivan.

Naturally *The Advertiser* does not like to print criticism of itself. But what Sullivan says about this newspaper is the public's business. The public has a right to know the news—the news when it's good, the news when it's bad.

Acting on that obvious principle, we also gave the people a photograph and an eye-witness account of a violent act amid a throng in the heart of the city. Sullivan, with a remarkable innocence of the democracy in which he lives, contends that the press should not have revealed this dangerous incident.

This is twaddle.

Sullivan's problem is not a photographer with a camera in his hand.

Sullivan's problem is not a reporter with notebook in hand.

Sullivan's problem is a white man with a baseball bat in his hand.

★

IT WAS Sullivan who permitted the pack to patrol Dexter Avenue with bats in their hands—obviously not bent on peaceful picketing.

Taking advantage of this license to practice, one of the batmen swung.

Does Sullivan want this batman shielded from the scrutiny of the people of Montgomery. If so, why?

★

THE assault would have been an assault regardless of whether it was reported.

Even if *The Advertiser* were willing to be unfaithful to its duty to tell the people of Montgomery what goes on in their city, the news would still flow from radio, television, the news services and other newspapers.

There is no way to seal off a state's capital from the rest of the country.

Doesn't Sullivan understand that the American system of democracy is entirely based on the free flow of information to citizens?

★

HAS Sullivan never reflected that he himself is a beneficiary of the free flow of information? Many times Clyde Sellers protested over news the press gave the people about him and his department and he did it in very much the same language as Sullivan. Sulivan's campaign for office was largely based on this public information and now he has Sellers' job.

It was not the photograph that stigmatized Montgomery. It was *the act of swinging a bat that stigmatized Montgomery.*

And what will stigmatize Montgomery further will be a demonstration that, despite the uncommon evidence of photographs and eye-witnesses, a batman can swing without being brought before the bar of justice.

★

STILL, our purpose here is not the reproach of Sullivan. He occupies a very trying post of duty for his fellow Montgomerians, for on him more than any other man depends the safety of this city and its people.

Sullivan has said the bat assault was a "regrettable incident."

And everybody in Montgomery who has not lost his head will approve this appeal from Sullivan:

"I want to urge all individual white citizens to leave matters wherein racial tensions are involved to the police for action and disposition . . ."

★

THE people of Montgomery will rue the day they ever, in their anger and frustration, turn this city over to thugs, making the bat the mace of authority.

Whites, more than Negroes, would pay a painful price. For soon Montgomery wouldn't be a safe place to live.

Possible prelude to suit

Montgomery officials demand full retraction of ad in New York paper

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 9—Montgomery city officials late Friday formally demanded full retraction of allegedly libelous statements in a recent New York newspaper ad seeking funds for defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integrationist.

Regarded as the initial step toward filing libel action, Mayor Earl James and Associate Commissioners Sellers and Parks jointly signed letters air mailed to The New York Times and to several signers of the advertisement.

Under Sec. 913, Title 7 of the state code, persons about to be sued for libel are required to be given an opportunity to retract libelous statements.

If they do retract, that action reduces the degree of libel and limits the amount of a verdict to actual damages.

THE ADVERTISEMENT in question appeared in the March 29 Times. In asking for funds for King's defense, the advertisement contained allegedly untrue and libelous statements relating to recent Negro student disorders in Montgomery.

King is under indictment and faces early trial here on charges of falsifying state income tax returns.

A city cannot file libel action it was disclosed yesterday, but of ficials of a city, acting in their c ficial capacity, can take suc action.

The advertisement was sponsored by the "Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and for the Struggle for Freedom in the South."

ALTHOUGH THE advertisement contained the names of more than 50 more or less widely known Negro and white movie actors, entertainers and others, the letters were registered and air mailed to The Times and to those whose names appeared as committee heads.

The advertisement charged that Negro students engaging in efforts to crash all-white eating places "had been met by an unprecedented wave of terror by those who would deny and negate that document (the Constitution) which the whole world looks upon as setting the pattern for modern freedom."

Relating to the Negro student disorders here, the ad said:

"In Montgomery, Alabama, after students sang 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' on the State Capitol steps, their leaders were expelled from school, and truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama College campus. When the entire student body protested to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission."

MONTGOMERY city officials, Attorney General MacDonald Gallion and Gov. Patterson contend that the statement is wholly false and libelous.

Gallion, in a statement Thursday, said he was looking into the situation with court action in mind.

At Jacksonville State College yesterday Gov. Patterson said in reply to a question that he wasn't interested in monetary damages but he was very much interested in seeing that the charges are retracted.

THE ADVERTISEMENT identified the following as members of "the committee":

"Chairmen, A. Phillip Randolph and Dr. Garner C. Taylor; chairmen of cultural division, Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier and Shelly Winters; treasurer, Nat C. King; executive ddiector, Bayard Rustin; chairmen of church division, Father George B. Ford, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., Rabbi Edward E. Klein; chairman of labor division, Morris Iushewitz. **The ad listed a large number of persons supposedly in full sympathy with issuance of the ad but did not say they were directly connected with the committee.**

Among them were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Marlon Brando, Mrs. Ralph Brunche, Nat King Cole, Cheryl Crawford, Dorothy Dandridge, Sammy Davis Jr., Anthony Franciosa, Van Heflin, Mahalia Jackson, Eartha Kitt; Viveca Lindfors, Jackie Robinson, Robert Ryan, Frank Silvera, Norman Thomas, and others.

THE AD ALSO LISTED about a score of Southern Negro preachers. Most of their names have appeared in connection with recent Negro student disorders.

First on the list was the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery. Next was the name of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Attorney General Gallion said that Bayard Rustin, executive director of the committee responsible for inserting the ad in The Times has a Los Angeles, Calif., County police record.

ALTHOUGH A STATE or a city cannot sue, there are said to be many instances in which libel suits have been presented by officials of city or state acting in their official capacities.

The Montgomery officials disclosed they had air mailed the demands for a retraction in a brief statement issued late yesterday afternoon.

★ Tell It To Old Grandma ★

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

The 'Silent' Public Speaks

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Thank you very much for your kind editorial support. Your editorial, "The Beefs Are Kudos," is most encouraging coming as it does in the midst of some trying moments for the Federal Aviation Agency.

On occasions I have contrasted rather despairingly, the clever propaganda campaigns of the special interest groups, with the lack of reaction from what I thought of as the "silent" public. Thanks to your editorial and others like it, I have revised my ideas about the "silent" public. Your editorial convinces us that our efforts *are* understood.

You cannot know how important this encouragement is to me and my staff. I am personally grateful. You are helping more than you may know. E. R. QUESADA.
Administrator Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

The Fear Remains

Editor, The Advertiser:

Most segregationists are labeled by their opposition as bigots, communists or emotionally disturbed. In reality most segregationists in America are well-meaning, rational and intelligent.

The ultimate fear of the segregationist is miscegenation and the inevitable joining of white and Negro in matrimony.

I am one of millions in the United States who firmly believe that mixed marriage is morally wrong. I wonder how one of our so-called broadminded citizens who advocates equality among the races would react when confronted with the news that his daughter intended to marry a Negro.

Speaking of equality, the Negro has as much and in many cases, more rights than the white man in America today.

Yes, the Negro has his foot in the door and the thousands of people who helped put it there will some day be in for a rude awakening when the roof falls in. There's a crack in it now. HARRY JOFFMAN.
1511 Lagoon Ave. So., Minneapolis Minn.

The Fear Remains

Editor, The Advertiser:

Most segregationists are labeled by their opposition as bigots, communists or emotionally disturbed. In reality most segregationists in America are well-meaning, rational and intelligent.

The ultimate fear of the segregationist is miscegenation and the inevitable joining of white and Negro in matrimony.

I am one of millions in the United States who firmly believe that mixed marriage is morally wrong. I wonder how one of our so-called broadminded citizens who advocates equality among the races would react when confronted with the news that his daughter intended to marry a Negro.

Speaking of equality, the Negro has as much and in many cases, more rights than the white man in America today.

Yes, the Negro has his foot in the door and the thousands of people who helped put it there will some day be in for a rude awakening when the roof falls in. There's a crack in it now. HARRY JOFFMAN.
1511 Lagoon Ave. So., Minneapolis Minn.

Personality Spotlight

BY ALVIN E. ADAMS

Joseph H. Cindo, editor of the Nigerian Citizen in Zaria, Nigeria, has found that journalism is quite different from that in his home country.

One of 18 foreign journalists enrolled in a specialists course at Northwestern university, Cindo (pronounced chin-do) is attached to the Defender for three weeks oobservance. He explains the difference in this way:

"Papers in the U. S. are independent," he said. "Almost all of them in Nigeria are owned by political parties. They must write their stories from the party's viewpoint."

The 39-year-old African is studying in this country under the auspices of the state department. The 18 are based at Northwestern's Medill School of Journalism in Evanston.

Their four-month course consists of six weeks of intensive lectures and classroom study followed by four weeks of travel throughout the U. S. and near-by countries.

Cindo has visited Miami, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Denver, San Francsicc and Los Angeles where he observed newspapers.

Another part of the course is six weeks of more intensive observation of at least two American newspapers. He will be with the Defender for the next three weeks in this capacity. Before coming here he was attached to the Pittsburgh Courier. While in Chicago, he is staying at the Washington Park YMCA.

A final five-day session at Northwestern beginning Jan. 10 will precede his trip home.

Married and the father of four children ranging in age from four to 12 years old, Cindo is among five Africans in the latest group to take the course.

Educated in a mission school in Zaria, he became a teacher in the school upon completing his study there in 1940. In 1945 he joined a Gaskiya, Nigeria, corporation of printers and publishers. He also worked on a paper printed in Hausa, one of the principal Nigerian languages, before joining the staff of the Citizen, when it was founded in 1948.

The latter is an English-language paper and one of the few independent publications in Nigeria. It formerly was owned by the government, Cindo said.

One of the most striking things about papers here, he explained, is the "blunt" way they state facts. In Nigeria, the news is handled in an entirely different way, he said. But he hastened to explain the difference is caused partly by the differences in the

JOSEPH CINDO

desires of the people.

Asked how his impression of America has been changed by his trip, he explained, "In Nigeria I was used to seeing Western movies with their violence and shooting. But when I got here I discovered this doesn't actually happen."

Also he was amazed by the keen interest many Americans show in the affairs of Africa.

He has no complaints about Chicago — except for the weather, of course. Of the places he has been, he liked Los Angeles most for its weather. "When the weather there is good it is like that in my home town," he said.

Cindo stated he doesn't expect the results of his study here to affect his paper, but added, "I have benefited quite a lot journalistically."

Fateful 50's; The Golden Decade

Thursday midnight marked the passing of the old year. It also signalled the close of a decade.

Historians say that in order to tell where we are going, it is wise to look back occasionally to where we have come from.

One does not have to possess a long memory or look too far in the past to determine that the Fifties, so far as we are concerned, was indeed the Golden Decade.

More significant charges were wrought in this ten-year period than in any previous era of our history.

HEADING THE list of course, is the Supreme Court's long series of school decisions, climaxed by its mmentous ruling that "in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Before that decision schools in 17 states and the District of Columbia were segregated.

Although resistance continues and there is a determined effort to limit desegregation to "token" compliance, the fact nevertheless remains that only five states have failed to act and the time for these five is rapidly running out.

Every major church denomination in the nation has since gone on record against segregation as being wrong, unChristian, immoral and against the teachings of their religions.

THE GOLDEN DECADE gave us the first President of the United State (Harry S Truman) who dared speak out against segregation as an evil that must be eradicated.

Segregation, long the disgrace of the armed forces, was stamped out by his executive order.

Jim crow facilities on railroads, buses and city transit systems were held to be unconstitutional.

Operation of public parks, beaches, golf courses, swimming pools and other recreational areas for a limited segment of the public was also held to be unlawful.

Washington, the nation's capital, became the capital of the world when racial barriers were lowered in hotels, eating places, and theatres.

* * *

MORE THAN HALF of the nation's population, dwelling in sixteen states which have adopted fair employment practice laws, is now guaranteed equality of job opportunity.

Eleven states and many cities have outlawed segregation and discrimination in public and publicly - assisted housing while three states have extended this prohibition to private housing.

The first civil rights bill in almost a century was passed, creating the Civil Rights Commission with powers to investigate the wholesale denial of the right to vote in a number of Southern states.

The number of colored voters in the 11 southern states which at the beginning of the Fifties numbered 914,000 has risen to 1,500,000.

* * *

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, with an increasing number of Asiatic and African nations emerging into independence, has belatedly discovered the value of using colored citizens in foreign service.

The outlawing of restrictive covenants has permitted us to buy homes and live in many areas, which only a few years before were barred to persons of color.

The Fabulous Fifties were also truly the golden era for athletes of color. Their outstanding prowess has been demonstrated in professional baseball, tennis, professional football, basketball, boxing, track, lacrosse, bowling and many other sports which hitherto had drawn the color line.

We have indeed come a long way. But we still have a long way to go.

That is why it is important that there must be no standing still, no slowing down, no turning back in the Sixties.

The throttle must be kept on Full Speed Ahead.

Rockefeller Decision

Governor Nelson Rockefeller's decision not to seek the Republican nomination unquestionably is a bitter blow not only to the more liberal elements in his party, but to independent voters as well.

Mr. Rockefeller's reluctance to announce his availability for the nomination was an early indication that he had already sensed the way the winds were blowing.

He knew of the determination of the Old Guard not to be frustrated again as it was by the nomination of Wendell Willkie in 1940; Thomas E. Dewey in 1944-48; and Dwight E. Eisenhower in 1952.

Actually the choice of Richard E. Nixon to be Mr. Eisenhower's running mate back in 1952 was a sop to this reactionary core of the Republican Party after its first choice, Robert A. Taft, had been sidetracked.

Nixon is their man and their model. He will run with their enthusiastic financial support and their blessing and, if elected, will hardly oppose their wishes.

But the big question remains does he stir a similar enthusiasm among less conservative and independent voters, who comprise the majority of the Nation's voters?

It is this question which will be the determining factor facing the Democrats when they assemble in Los Angeles this summer to select their standard bearer.

With Nixon the certain Republican candidate, the Democrats are left no room to travel on the conservative road.

Political sense dictates that they must not only begin speaking with a liberal voice on foreign policy, civil rights, and economic issues, but that they must choose a candidate who symbolizes these views.

Mr. Rockefeller's decision, therefore, not only settled the 1960 direction of the Republican Party, it has also determined the course for the Democrats.

It considerably dimmed the chances, if any, of such so-called "moderates" as Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington. And it clearly has raised the prospects of more liberal hopefuls like Hubert Humphrey, John Kennedy, Pat Brown and Adlai Stevenson.

They Won't Succeed

We are indebted to the Committee of First Amendment Defendants for calling our attention to the similarity of the cases of Dr. Willard Uphaus, the 69-year-old theologian now imprisoned in New Hampshire and the three Florida ministers cited for contempt for failing to surrender NAACP membership lists.

The cell doors at Merrimack County Jail swung closed on Dr. Uphaus on Dec. 14.

He had again refused to surrender guest lists of an inter-faith, interracial summer camp accused by the New Hampshire attorney general, Louis C. Wyman of "subversion."

His refusal was based on the First Amendment, on his conscience and on the Biblical injunction not to "bear false witness."

Wyman was conducting a one-man "subversive" hunting legislative committee back in 1955 when Dr. Uphaus made his first refusal. He was convicted and given an indeterminate sentence, which later was reduced to one year. The Supreme Court refused to intervene.

A Florida state legislative committee said it was seeking communists in the NAACP, when it summoned the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, both of Miami; and the Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa.

The three ministers, standing on their rights as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, refused to hand over the requested membership lists.

They have been cited for contempt and face hearings in state courts. Considering the known hostility toward the NAACP in Southern states, it takes little imagination to guess what their fate will be.

Similar legislative action is building up in Mississippi; is now in the courts in Virginia; has been attempted in Arkansas and is likely to develop in Alabama, once the injunction in that state against the NAACP is lifted.

The embittered enemies of freedom, bent upon subjecting this organization to a vicious, mendacious and crippling attack, are certain to seize the methods used to secure Dr. Uphaus' conviction as a new and useful weapon.

But they will not succeed.

The NAACP and freedom-loving people the world over are one: they will go up or down together.

Moon Beams

The other side of the moon is the same as this side. Russians say that their new Sputnik has photographed the dark side of the moon.

However, scientists will certainly show that the moon is revolving on an axis just as the earth is and, there is very little difference, if any, between the two sides.

What would we expect to find anyhow on the other side of the moon except a bald head, the back of the ears and the nape of the neck?

The Week's Newsmakers

CHARLES H. PERCY, Republican platform committee chairman, is predicting that the civil rights plank being framed by the Republicans will be adopted in "absolute harmony" with no ugly protests from Southern delegates such as marked the Democratic convention.

JAMES RUFFIN, newspaper and magazine publisher of Wichita, Kansas, has filed as a candidate for the job as State Public Printer, the first person of his race to seek this office since 1882.

PHILLIPA SCHUYLER, internationally famous concert pianist, was one of a group of Americans who fled Leopoldville last week during disorders which flared in the Congo. Neither Miss Schuyler nor any members of her party were injured.

VERNON THOMAS, 19, and his white wife, **MRS. BETTY CHARLES THOMAS**, also 19, were arraigned in district court at Tulsa, Okla., Thursday on charges of miscegenation. The young couple,

PHILLIPA SCHUYLER — DR. R. B. ATWOOD

both natives of Tulsa, were married in Iola, Kans., last April 1 after meeting at a dance on New Years' Eve. They expect an addition to the family next January.

* * *

REV. C. REUBEN LINDQUIST of St. Louis, president of the Berean Mission, Inc., who flew out of the Congo last week, reported that outbreak of violence was "clearly the responsibility of Belgium." He also said news reports being sent out from Leopoldville are "grossly exaggerated."

* * *

DR. R. B. ATWOOD, president of Kentucky State College, was upheld by the school's board of regents Friday, in his expulsion of 12 students last spring in connection with sitdown demonstrations. But the board ordered a "careful review" of some of the cases with the hope that the students would be allowed to re-enroll this fall.

* * *

BISHOP WILLIAM C. MARTIN of Dallas, Texas, who represented the council of bishops of the Methodist Church at the Central Jurisdictional Conference meeting in Cleveland, told delegates "no section of the church had made a greater contribution to Methodism's balance between discipline and freedom, than had members of the all-colored Central Jurisdiction.

This Week's Newsmakers

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZER, professor of sociology Howard University, will be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Edinburgh (Scotland) University at the Scottish school's anhual convocation July 7. Morgan State College, Baltimore, gave him the same degree in 1955.

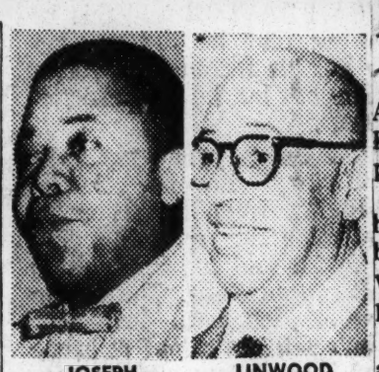
JOSEPH KASAVUBU, who failed in earlier efforts to form a cabinet, has been elected president of the new Congo Republic. He will share power with his political rival, **Patrice Lumumba**, who holds the post of premier. Now a Protestant, Kasavubu at one time studied for the Catholic priesthood.

MRS. EVA L. BOWMAN, of Nashville, former inspector and examiner in the Tennessee State Division of Cosmetology, has announced that she will seek the Democratic nomination for a seat in the Tennessee Legislature in the August 4 primary. She is believed to be the first woman of color to be a candidate for state representative in the state.

LINWOOD KOGER SR., former Baltimore magistrate, and John R. Hargrove, senior assistant United States attorney for Maryland, by overwhelming vote Friday, became the first of their race to be admitted to membership in the Maryland State Bar Association, in annual convention at Atlantic City. The Bar Association of Baltimore City was integrated two years ago.

* * *

BARBARA McNAIR and **Lonnie Sattin** will star in a new weekly taped TV series scheduled to begin July 30 over the WABC-TV, New York, which will be syndicated to local TV stations by General Artists Corporation. **Richard Heyman** is the musical director and **Karl Genus** is the producer - director.



JOSEPH KASAVUBU — LINWOOD KOGER SR.

* * *

DR. JOSEPH H. JACKSON, president of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc., cancelled plans to attend the meeting of the World Baptist Alliance in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, because he's recuperating from an operation to remove calcium deposits from a gland in his neck.

Negro Paper For Kennedy

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Afro-American has endorsed Democrat John F. Kennedy for president.

"The conservative Republicans have done their best and their best is not enough," the semi-weekly newspaper said in a front-page editorial.

The Afro-American lists itself as politically independent and its circulation is 168,000. It endorsed President Eisenhower for re-election in 1956 after backing Democrat Alai Stevenson against Eisenhower four years earlier.

ELECT LIBERAL

Republican Richard M. Nixon "has given no evidence or assurance that he can put life into the creaky, conservative machine which has failed," the editorial said.

"Our alternative is, therefore, to elect a liberal Democratic administration to manage our affairs for the next four years. Sen. John F. Kennedy is a liberal," it added.

The newspaper, which has a wide Negro readership, said:

"If a member of the Catholic minority cannot be president simply because of his religion, what hope is there for equal rights and a square deal for smaller minority groups?

"When we win with Kennedy, we shall have elected to the nation's highest office one who has felt the lash and sting of prejudice and can sympathize with others who suffer under its handicaps."

31 1960

AFRO- AMERICAN

Woman reporter barred from Cuba

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The United States embargo on exports to Cuba appeared last week to have been extended to tourists as well.

A woman AFRO reporter, who sought to visit Cuba as a tourist in order to obtain a first-hand impression of conditions in that Latin - American country, was barred by lack of a passport — hitherto not needed for travel between the United States and any Latin-American country.

The reporter, stationed in Los Angeles, called the U.S. Passport Office, Mexican Travel Bureau and Cuban consulate before purchasing her airline ticket to Havana via Mexico City.

* * *

IN RESPONSE to her queries concerning a passport she was advised that no passport was needed for American citizens traveling to either Mexico or Cuba.

After her arrival in Mexico City the reporter was denied permission by Mexican immigration authorities to proceed further without a passport.

Two days' efforts proved unavailing.

Though the reasons given were contradictory and difficult to pin down, the Mexican ofifcials were adamant in their refusal to permit her to leave for Cuba without a passport.

WHAT AFRO READERS SAY:

I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it—Voltaire on Helvetius

NO MUDHOLE START

Washington— As in life so in death, the departing of Bishop M. M. Grace will not stop me from coming to his defense.

Today, he means more to me than he did when I met him in Charlotte, N.C., in 1926, because he planted a seed in me that has been growing for more than 30 years.

I read in a daily newspaper a few days ago that his first baptizing was in a mudhole in Charlotte, N.C. That was a false report.

Actually Bishop Grace came to Charlotte on June 26, 1926 and put up a large tent at 3rd and Caldwell Sts. He held his first baptizing at a colored beach in a large pool.

This was known as Clinton Beach. He held two baptizings here and that was not a mudhole.

Land was bought in the 300 block of Long St. and there he built the United House of Prayer for All People. On the south side of the building was enough ground to build a large pool and from then on he performed baptisms there. The last one was held in September, 1959.

EDWARD RICE

CATHOLIC PRESIDENT?

Goldsboro, N.C.— I am writing to say that it distrubs me to see many newspapers giving encouragement to the idea of accepting a Catholic as President.

I sincerely feel that these editors have misread the feelings of our Protestant people. To be sure, we believe in religious freedom.

This means for Catholics to have the right to be Catholics and that the Methodists have the right to be Methodists.

More is involved than religious intolerance and prejudice. We Protestants are simply afraid for our church lives. The serious reading of Catholic history and teaching shows the bent and determination of that church.

Wherever Catholics get in power, all other religions are banned or rendered to a sterile state.

We do not want a religious fight on our hands. We do not want a repetition of the Al Smith campaign.

However, if the politicians and newsmen force the issue upon us, we have no alternative but to contend for our lives.

H. M. McLAMB

CHAIRMAN POWELL

Washington— I read with disgust the comments of certain so - called liberals concerning Congressman Powell's impending ascendancy to the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Even Mrs. Roosevelt couldn't find a kind word to say for him and the editorial carried by the New York Times might well have been a pickup from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

They all say that Mr. Powell is unfit to serve as chairman of this powerful committee, yet nothing specifically that Mr. Powell has done except wage an all - out fight for civil rights.

If this is wrong, God knows we badly need more wrong-headed representatives like Mr. Powell.

(Mrs.) DORIS MORAN

Atlanta — When Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution and other journalists so quick to lament the fact that Mr. Powell is to become chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, become equally critical of such Congressional chairmen as James O. Eastland, Howard W. Smith and a whole line of Dixiecrats, I might be willing to hear them.

I have yet to see where they have led any movement to unseat the Dixiecrats or where they have even hinted that men like Eastland are unfit to serve in the national Congress.

HERBERT JOHNSON

Philadelphia— The wailing and gnashing of teeth over Mr. Powell's advancement to chairmanship of one of the House's most important committees is strange indeed.

No one said that Graham Barden, the arch conservative from North Carolina, who for years prevented enactment of liberal legislation, was unfit to hold the chairmanship.

Now that the shoe is on the other foot and Mr. Powell is slated to take over we hear all this noise about not being qualified.

Mr. Powell is not only qualified educationally, temperamentally and by the hard school of experience, he more nearly represents the majority opinion in the United States than did Mr. Barden.

REBECCA P. ROSENBAUM

Baltimore— The chorus of outcries concerning Mr. Powell's fitness to serve as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee invariably ends with the Dixie propaganda line that "he is an extremist."

What do they mean by "extremist"?

I have yet to see where Mr. Powell has charged the United States Supreme Court was communist, or where he has preached defiance of the Federal authority, or where he has cursed the President of the United States for doing his duty in Little Rock.

Yet men who have done all these things are sitting as chairmen of important Congressional committees without a murmur of protest.

Could the difference be that they are white and Mr. Powell is not?

(Mrs.) SUSAN MANUAL

GIVE GOD A CHANCE

Washington — Some people tell me alcoholism is a disease and should be looked upon with sympathy rather than blame.

It is the only disease we advertise to the tune of more than $130 million annually with three billion gallons consumed annually, or more than 20 gallons per man, woman and child in the United States. It is the only disease we commercialize, the annual drink bill being more than $9 billion.

Not one of the five million alcoholics in America became such without wilfully taking a drink— and then continuing to drink. It is the only disease, however malignant, that can kill both body and soul.

Thank God, there is a cure available to all. Alcoholism is more than a disease. It is a bondage to the demon of lust. The demon of lust appears not only in connection with sex, but also with alcohol, nicotine and narcotics.

The intense desire to satisfy the appetite of drink is propagated by a power greater than the power of man— alcohol demon power. But there is a power greater than this— the power of the Spirit of God.

God set me free from alcoholism and He will do the same for you. Give God a chance.

A. BROCKENBOROUGH

I'M FOR KENNEDY

Washington— Eisenhower, through his utterances and unsympathetic attitude and approach regarding the aspirations of colored citizens, has retarded racial advancement immeasurably.

To me, Republicanism is out. I don't like Eisenhower and have joined "The Anybody But Nixon Club." IN SHORT, I see danger ahead with Nixon as a possibility in the White House.

Among the Democrats who have announced their presidential aspirations, here are my preferences:

1. Kennedy— and I'm not a Catholic.
2. Humphrey and Symington — neck and neck.
3. Stevenson.
4. Others.

CHARLES L. JOHNSON

YOU ARE RIGHT

Washington— Your observation in regard to Germany is exactly right. I now fear Germany more than Russia. Thank God Russia controls East Germany and I don't give a tinkers whether she takes over all Germany.

We fought German militarism twice and now we are stupidly attempting to rebuild Germany while communism or nazism is acceptible. If I am forced to choose, I will take communism.

JOHN PARKER

GHANA PAPER CORRECT

Washington — In connection with the Billy Graham crusade into Africa, "The Evening News" in Accra, Ghana, has the right view point.

Christianity, with its brain-washing techniques, has offered the greatest deterrant to the promotion of world brotherhood.

To wit: "Slaves obey your masters, turn the other cheek, love your enemies, do good to them that persecute you" and and other such bunk.

The paper blames Christian civilization for all of the oppressions in Africa and for the planned Sahara bomb test by the French.

Christian civilization today is too busy dragging Christ to Golgotha and an African is bearing the cross for the son of Man.

ARTHUR CONRAD

SWEET DADDY GRACE

South Dartmouth, Mass. — We are proud to be among the 3 million followers of Bishop (Daddy or Sweet Daddy) Grace who died Jan. 12.

Many pastors and 90 percent of the members at Union Baptist Church here at New Bedford agree that we have lost a great man—one that has done more for those who believed in his preaching and teaching than any man alive.

From all we could see, he practiced all he had preached—love and happiness; clean hearts and clean spiritual minds. Wealth was the least of his goals.

Now we can easily see and say, as Christ still lives within us, so shall this good man and his works. If not, there must be something wrong.

PAUL E. POLLARD

STRONG MAN NEEDED

Akron, Ohio — On May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court wiped out segregation in public schools. I can't understand why the decision isn't made mandatory.

What we actually need in the White House is a strong President— one that will speak out and use his influence.

President Eisenhower has shown that he is interested very little in colored people. In fact, he has done absolutely nothing to help the colored people since he has been in office.

I know that the President is limited in power. I know, too, however, that a strong President can get what he wants done.

HENRY ZANDERS

THOUGHTS OF THE FOUNDER

You can do very little toward helping your fellowman by always making him feel that he is a long way below your standards.

JOHN H. MURPHY Sr.
December 15. 1906

AFRO joins The Afro-Am. press group

BALTIMORE

The AFRO - AMERICAN Newspaper of Baltimore was accepted as an active member at the 51st annual convention of the Maryland Press Association held recently at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

During the three-day meeting, William Kerbin Jr., editor of the Snow Hill Democratic Messenger, was elected president of the state - wide publishers' organization.

Other officers elected were E. Ralph Hostetter, editor of the Elkton Cecil Whig, vice-president for weeklies; Philip S. Heisler, managing editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, vice - president for dallies; Elmer M. Jackson, III, editor of the Glen Burnie Maryland Gazette, secretary; and Dan M. Tabler, editor of the Centreville Record - Observer treasurer.

* * *

CHOSEN TO serve for the coming year on the Board of Directors were J. Stephen Becker, out-going MPA president and business manager of the Baltimore News - Post; William Cronin, Aberdeen Harford Democrat; George Delaplaine, Frederick News and Post; Richard Elliott, Annapolis Evening Capital.

Also Roger Farquhar, Rockville Montgomery County Sentinel; Etta May McDaniel, Hurlock Upper Dorchester News; George Rash, Hagerstown Mail; Herman Stevens, Cambridge Daily Banner; Philip Thompson, Ellicott City Times; and Richard Worthington, Bel Air Aegis

Accepted as associate members were Edward Adams, Md. Motor Truck Association; Arthur Brigham, Washington burban Sanitation Commission; and Philip Willen, State of Israel Bonds.

This Week's Newsmakers

MRS. MARGARET DOUGLAS, an elementary school principal and a member of the school system for 33 years, has been nominated to be an assistant superintendent of schools in New York City, the first woman of her race to be named to that high rank. The post pays $17,650 annually.

* * *

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, 92, and Mrs. DuBois have sent AFRO readers greetings from Accra, Ghana "where we have witnessed the glory and splendor of Ancient Africa combine with the New World as the Republic of Ghana was born."

* * *

MISS BERNICE C. WRIGHT, a graduate of Virginia State College, has been appointed director of social service at the City of Hope Medical Center, Los Angeles. She holds a master's degree in social work from the University of Southern California and has done further study in public health practice at Harvard University.

* * *

DR. A. T. BHARUCHA-REID, son of Hampton Institute's **Major Charles A. Reid**, an assistant professor of mathematics at the Univer-

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

POPE JOHN XXIII

sity of Oregon, attended the International Symposium on Statistics held every four years at the University of California, Berkeley. Author of a recently published book on "probability," he spent several months abroad last year under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

* * *

ISIAH T. MONTGOMERY and **Benjamin T. Green**, founders of Mound Bayou, Miss., America's oldest all-colored municipality, were honored last week as the town observed its 73rd birthday. The observance included a pilgrimage to the founders' graves, an anniversary program and a barbecue.

* * *

FRANK R. BECKWITH, Indianapolis attorney, who polled more than 19,000 votes in his race against **Vice President Nixon** in the Indiana preferential primary, has announced that his name would be placed in nomination this week at the Republican National Convention.

* * *

POPE JOHN XXIII told a cheering audience of 10,000 persons Wednesday that the Roman Catholic Church "loves white, red, yellow and black men the same way." He was welcoming 120 Catholic rural leaders from Africa and South Asia.

* * *

DR. ALONZO SMYTHE YERBY has been appointed executive director of medical care services in the Department of Health and Medical Welfare Administrator for the Department of Welfare. He will be responsible for the health of 350,000 persons receiving public assistance.

* * *

FLOYD PATTERSON, the new heavyweight champion, was crowned Thursday by his manager **Cus D'Amato** with a $35,00[illegible]-veled headpiece in recogni[illegible]-on of his defeat of **Ingemar Johansson**. The gold crown [illegible] encrusted with diamonds and rubies.

Worthy's Two Mistakes

The State Department has issued a passport to Edgar Snow of the Cowles publications, allowing him to visit Red China.

Two representatives of this same company entered China in 1956 three days after the AFRO's William Worthy landing in Shanghai, became the first American correspondent to file dispatches from Peiping.

The State Department was indignant and highly displeased with the unauthorized journeys of all three correspondents, but reserved its punishment for only Mr. Worthy.

He's still being punished, for the department almost four years afterward refuses to issue a passport to Mr. Worthy.

It would appear Mr. Worthy made two mistakes:

1. Representing the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

2. Not being born with skin the color of Mr. Snow's.

This Week's Newsmakers

"DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM has no authority to pledge away the rights of American citizens who happen to be attending or teaching at Alabama State College," **Dr. Martin L. King Jr.**, wired Alabama's **Gov. John Patterson** Thursday, protesting a pledge the governor exacted from President Trenholm of Alabama State that there would be no more sit-down demonstrations by his students or faculty members.

* * *

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS JR., after a two-year fight, will be granted a renewal of his New York State automobile driving license provided he passes a road test. He has been without a license since serving almost five years for violation of the Smith Act. Supreme Court Justice **Matthew Levy** ruled the state could not deprive him of his license merely because he is a Communist.

* * *

ALPHONSO WOODALL, holder of a Carnegie Hero Medal, is seeking an extension of his eviction notice from Cleveland city officials. The $500 prize which went with the Carnegie Medal made him ineligible for unemployment relief he said. Woodall, ignoring a broken

DR. H. C. TRENHOLM

DR. MARTIN L. KING

leg, saved a drowning duck hunter from Lake Erie last fall. He injured the leg stunting with a kite dragged by an automobile. He's the father of five children.

* * *

(Editorial on Page 4)

RICHARD M. NIXON, the Republican Presidential nominee, has won the endorsement of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer and the Jackson (Miss.) State Times. Both newspapers insist that Nixon better understands the South's position on segregation that does the Democratic nominee, **Joseph F. Kennedy.**

* * *

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, 25, an ex-boxer, after being held in jail two months, accused of killing 60 - year - old Abraham Schwartz, a cab driver, was released last week after another man confessed to the murder. Holloway's trouble began when he couldn't remember where he was on the night of Feb. 15 when the slaying occurred. He says he still doesn't remember where he was or what he was doing on that night.

JOHN J. BREWBAKER, who was superintendent of Norfolk, Va., schools when six were closed to prevent integration, warned the people of New Orleans last week that abandonment of public education would be "unthinkable." He said sentiment in Norfolk at first was pretty strong for closing schools, but everyone was glad when they opened again. "They are determined," he said, "not to let anything happen to cause another catastrophe like that."

* * *

REV. RICHARD SMITH, pastor of the Bethel AME Church, Murphysboro, Ill., and **Mrs. Ernestine Patterson**, a faculty member of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., were freed of disturbing the peace charges at Murphysboro Friday. They protested the Wagon Wheel drive - in serving them root beer in paper cups, while other customers were given glass mugs.

AFRO ad executive at two-week press seminar

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Mar 26 1960

NEW YORK — Elson W. Higginbotham, assistant advertising director of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers is one of 30 newspaper advertising executives who started a two-week seminar at the American Press Institute Monday.

Located on the campus of Columbia University, the seminar stresses techniques of improving newspapers' services to advertisers, increasing advertising revenue and making ad departments more efficient.

The members come from 20 states. William Stucky, associate director of the institute, planned it and is conducting it.

DISCUSSION LEADERS are: Clair Otis, advertising director; Eureka (Calif.) Newspapers Inc.; Donald H. Clifford, advertising director and business manager, The Oneonta (N.Y.) Star;

Also: Gilbert Gillett, classified advertising manager, the Flint (Mich.) Journal; Donald M. Lindsay, advertising director Lindsay-Schaub Newspapers, Decatur, Ill.;

Also: Stanley A. Barnett, president; Stan Barnett Associates, retail consultants White Plains, N.Y.; John B. Lake, advertising director, the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; Thurman W. Sallade, sales representative, Ridder-Johns Inc., newspaper representatives, New York;

Also: Ben Reese, co-chairman of the institutes advisory board; John M. Buckwalter, manager, color sales, Lancaster (Pa.) Newspapers Inc., and Richard D. Allen, assistant to the publisher, Quincy (Mass.) Patriot-Ledger.

AFRO city editor to attend press institute

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — James D. Williams, city editor of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, Baltimore, will be among city editors representing newspapers in 18 states and

JAMES D. WILLIAMS

Ontario who will attend the current American Press Institute's Second City Editors Seminar to be held March 21-April 1 at Columbia University.

Mar 3-26-60

The second seminar was scheduled because the annual APRI City Editors Seminar of last Dec. 7-18 had twice as many applicants as could be accommodated. The 17 City Editors Seminars in API's 14 years have been attended by 443 newspapermen.

The program includes: four clinical anaylsis sessions in which members report on their advance examination of each other's newspapers; a round last Dec. 7—18 had twice as features applicable to all communities; organization and operation of the city desk and staff; reader interest in various types of local news; newspaper responsibility to the community;

Pictures; training and administering the staff; better local reporting, including accuracy; clear, effective writing; libel, contempt and invasion of privacy; and separate sessions on coverage of courts, city government, county government and schools.

* * *

DISCUSSION leaders include: Harry Mauck Jr., manaing editor, The Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil; C. A. McKnight, editor, The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer; Ben Reese, co-chairman of the Institute's advisory board; John Seigenthaler, reporter, The Nashville (Tenn.) Tennessean; James J. Doyle, chief editoral writer, The Providence (R.I.) and Journal and The Evening Bulletin.

Also, a panel from the Middletown (N.Y.) Daily Record, consisting of David Bernstein, editor, Harry S. Milligan, general manager and Avrom William Hill, features and Sun-Romm, managing editor; I. William Hill, features and Sunday editor, The Evening Star, Washington, D.C.; Harold Howe II, principal, Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.; J. Montgomery Curtis, director of the Institute; William M. Stucky, associate director of the Institute and E. Douglas Hamilton, of the law firm, Brown, Cross and Hamilton, New York City.

31 1960

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS (ANP)

Name Enoc Waters Editor Of ANP

Chicago Defender.

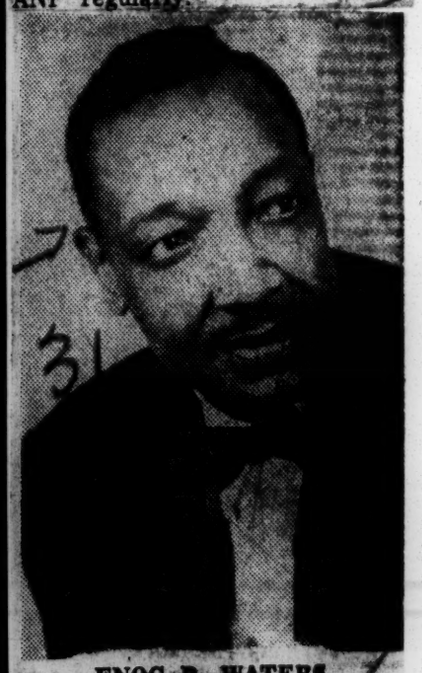
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Enoc P. Waters, jr., has been named editor of the Associated Negro Press, (ANP) nation's oldest and largest Negro press service.

Announcement of the appointment was made this week by Claude A. Barnett who founded the news agency in Chicago 40 years ago and now serves as its director.

Sat. 1-9-60

ANP serves almost every Negro newspaper in the country, including all but a few of the major publications. In addition, its subscribers include a large number of publications in foreign countries particularly Africa. In all, more than 100 publications rely upon ANP regularly.



ENOC P. WATERS

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Waters is well trained for his new position with a newspaper background extending back more than 30 years to his high school days in Philadelphia.

Now, 50, Waters has covered almost every type of editorial assignment. In addition to reporter, he has been editorial and feature writer, columnist, war correspondent and editor.

Beginning with the Philadelphia Tribune while in high school, Waters' first full time newspaper employment was with the Journal and Guide in Norfolk, Va., after his graduation from Hampton Institute in 1933.

For 23 years he was with the Chicago Defender and helped plan and launch the Daily Defender which he was serving as executive editor when he resigned last year.

Chicago Defender

WORLD WAR II CORRESPONDENT

As a war correspondent during World War II, he spent two and a half years in the Pacific accompanying American forces from Australia to Japan. He was aboard the Battleship Missouri when the Japanese formally surrendered in September 1945.

Sat. 1-9-60

In addition, the new ANP editor has made a number of tours of the nation and has an intimate knowledge of the race problem in the South.

In his new assignment Waters will be charged with carrying out a broad program of expansion of the ANP service which has been outlined by Barnett.

Albert C. Barnett, (no relation to Claude) another veteran newspaperman once city editor of the Chicago Defender who has been with ANP on and off for 30 years will continue as chief of the copy desk.

31 1960

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS (ANP)

Enoc P. Waters Jr. Named As the New Editor of ANP

The Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg 1960

CHICAGO (ANP) — Enoc P. Waters Jr. has been named editor of the Associated Negro Press (ANP), nation's oldest and largest Negro press service.

Announcement of the appointment was made this week by Claude A. Barnett who founded the news agency in Chicago 40 years ago and now serves as its director.

In his new assignment Waters will be charged with carrying out a broad program of expansion of the ANP service which has been outlined by Barnett.

Albert C. Barnett (no relation to Claude), another veteran newspaperman once city editor of the Chicago Defender who has been with ANP on and off for 30 years, will continue as chief of the copy desk.

Negro Editors and Publishers

Atlanta Daily World Sets Mark In Journalism

The Atlanta Daily World and Scott Newspaper Syndicate have set an unprecedented mark in Negro journalism, beginning in depression days and continuing successfully to influence the development of the Southeast, both racially and generally.

Founded in August, 1928, by William A. Scott II, the Atlanta World was published as a weekly until the spring of 1930, when it became a semi-weekly.

C. A. SCOTT

In early January of 1931, the Southern Newspaper Syndicate was formed and semi-weeklies established in Birmingham, Ala., Columbus, Ga. and Chattanooga, Tenn. On April 20, 1931, the World and affiliated papers became tri-weeklies and in June a full page of comics by Negro artists was begun, leading later to weekly publication of the first published weekly by Negroes and and only rotogravure section distributed nationally. In June of 1931, the Memphis (Tenn.) World was established.

Then in 1932, the Atlanta World changed from a tri-weekly to a daily, publishing five weekly and one Sunday edition for six weeks.

It then became a seven-day daily and continues as the first successfully daily Negro newspaper published and owned by Negroes in the United States, a tribute to the founding genius of Mississippi-born W. A. Scott and the Scott family which owns the enterprise.

Upon the death of W. A. Scott in 1934, a younger brother, Cornelius A. Scott took helm of the World and Scott Newspaper Syndicate, comprising an affiliation of newspapers published in other cities. He has built the Atlanta World and the SNS nine-newspaper chain into a widely known and respected institution, co-owned by eleven members of the Scott family.

All of the SNS papers are printed in the World's plant in Atlanta and represent the largest Negro newspaper Organization in the Southeast.

Like his brother W. A. Scott was born in Edwards, Miss. receiving his college training at Morehouse and Morris Brown Colleges in Atlanta and the University of Kansas. Their father, the late W. A. Scott I, was a minister-publisher. In 1928, W. A. and C. A. and other members of the Scott family published a Business Directory for Atlanta.

In 1957, Editor Scott received a citation from Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., for his achievements in the field of journalism. In 1958, under his guidance, the Daily World received the Capital Press Club award as "newspaper of the year" for valiant service in the cause of human rights. He is active in civic and political affairs of Atlanta and Georgia and is a member of several boards of various organizations, including the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta.

The World papers under Editor Scott's 26 years' administration have grown steadily in both circulation and advertising volume and the papers have pursued a policy in opposition to racial discrimination.

In 1959, Editor Scott co-chaired in Atlanta a citizens committee which successfully financed and defended a 21-year-old father who had been convicted for a capital offense of which he was innocent.

Mr. Scott is married to the former Miss Ruth Perry and the couple has two daughters.

NEGRO EDITORS

The Louisiana Weekly

Educate for Freedom

New Orleans La.

'The Atlanta Daily World' Owned By The Scott Family Is Oldest Daily In Largest Negro Newspaper Chain

Sat. Dec. 5-60

The Atlanta Daily World and Scott Newspaper Syndicate have set an unprecedented mark in Negro journalism, beginning in depression days and continuing successfully to influence the development of the Southeast, both racially and generally.

Founded in August 1928, by William A. Scott II, the Atlanta World was published as a weekly until the Spring of 1930, when it became a semi-weekly. In early January of 1931, the Southern Newspaper Syndicate was formed and semi-weeklies established in Birmingham, Ala.; Columbus, Ga. and Chattanooga, Tenn. On April 20, 1931, the Atlanta World and affiliated papers were triweeklies and in june a full page of comics by Negro artists was begun, leading later to weekly publication of the first and only otogravure section published weekly by Negroes and distributed nationally. In June of 1931, the Memphis (Tenn.) World was established.

Then in 1932, the Atlanta World changed from a triweekly to a daily, publishing five weekly and one Sunday edition for six weeks. It then became a seven-day daily and continues as the first successfully daily Negro newspaper published and owned by Negroes in the United States, a tribute to the founding genius of Mississippi-born W. A. Scott and the Scott family which owns the enterprise.

Upon the death of W. A. Scott in 1934, a young brother, Cornelius A. Scott took helm of the World and the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, comprising an affiliation of newspapers published in other cities. He has

CORNELIUS A. SCOTT

built the Atlanta World and the SNS nine-newspaper chain into a widely known and respected institution, co-owned by eleven members of the Scott family. All of the SNS papers are printed in the World's plant in Atlanta and represent the largest Negro Newspaper Organization in the Southeast.

Like his brother W. A. Scott was born in Edwards, Mississippi receiving his college training at Morehouse and Morris Brown College in Atlanta and the University of Kansas. Their father, the late W. A. Scott I, was a minister-publisher. In 1928, W. A. and C. A. and other members of the Scott family published a Business Directory for Atlanta.

In 1957, Editor Scott received a citation from Lincoln Univerfity, Jefferson City, Mo., for his achievements in the field of journalism. In 1958, under his guidance, the Daily World received the Capital Press Club award as "newspaper of the year" for valiant service in the cause of human rights. He is active in civic and political affairs of Atlanta and Georgia and is a member of several boards of various organizations, including the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta.

The World papers under Editor Scott's 26 years' administration have grown steadily in both circulation and advertising volume and the papers have pursued a policy in opposition to racial discrimination.

In 1959, Editor Scott cochaired in Atlanta a citizens committee which successfully financed and defended a 21-year old father who had been convicted for a capital offense of which he was innocent.

Mr. Scott is married to the former Miss Ruth Perry and the couple has two daughters.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Birmingham News

Others Know Of Hayes' Value

Jan 17-60

It was a very fine tribute which was paid Dr. C. W. Hayes on the editorial page of the Birmingham News for Jan. 12.

There are many of us who can vouch for the truth of every good thing said about Dr. Hayes, because we know him in the same light. Some of us have sought in various ways and at different times to convey the depth of our admiration and appreciation for him because of his untiring and unselfish service in the interest of better people and better conditions everywhere.

Since we recognize him as being unmistakably a great asset to the Birmingham community as well as to our nation and our world, it is only natural for us to be deeply appreciative of the recognition accorded him by your newspaper.

We feel that what you have done represents not only a tribute to an individual who richly deserves it; it seems to us a big step toward the establishment of the kind of relationship between the races which we are going to be sorely in need of in order to face the perilous situations which may yet lie ahead of us.

Use The News To Voice Your Views!

In unity there is strength, and the more we find individuals and organizations willing to recognize the good in their fellow human beings irrespective of racial identity, the faster will we attain the unity of purpose and of effort which will assure our future well-being.

Since some of the capacities in which I have had the privilege of serving have given me insight into the nature of those things which the majority of Negroes appreciate, I firmly believe that I express the sentiments of many of our people in saying that we are proud of Dr. Hayes and his accomplishments in Birmingham, and we are equally proud of The Birmingham News for the recognition of his worth to our community.

We hope that you will continue to point out Negro and white citizens who are deserving of recognition for their work, because of the inspiration this will have for others.

GERALDINE H. MOORE,
1220 Pearson Avenue, Southwest.

Magazine Honors Dr. Lillie Jackson

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jan 14-1960

NEW YORK.—Pageant Magazine this week included Baltimore NAACP President Dr. Lillie M. Jackson among its "10 Americans to Watch in 1960."

Dr. Jackson is featured in the February edition, on sale across the nation January 12. She is cited for her tireless work in improving race relations.

Recently elected for her 25th consecutive term as head of the Baltimore NAACP branch with 9,000 members, Dr. Jackson also serves on the Association's national board of directors.

Among other outstanding Americans honored by Pageant were Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard university, education; Jason Robards jr., entertainment; and Brooks Hays, religion.

Legion Field Balloon Derby—

The Birmingham News

Negro carriers will be honored

Birmingham, Ala.
4-21-60
P. 13

One of Birmingham's favorite Negro radio personalities, Shelly the Playboy of station WENN, will entertain Negro carriers and their friends at 1 p.m., Sunday, at Legion Field.

The appearance of Shelly is a part of the big Birmingham News—Post-Herald Balloon Derby party for Negro carriers.

Besides his own special comedy act, Shelly will introduce outstanding performers turned up in his annual Parker High School talent hunt.

Alice Daniels and her Sputniks, including Patricia Jackson, Robert Thomas and Samuel Wren, will sing a variety of numbers. TR for 2, ½-cc

SHELLY

McKINSTRY

Willie McKinstry, star of WJLD as master of ceremonies, will also have special talent for the show. Jacqueline McKinstry and others of Wenonah High School will put on a special dance.

Tippy Kincaid, featured singer from Western High School, will perform to the accompaniment of Slick Lawrence and his Flames.

TWO OUTSTANDING Negro school bands, from Dunbar High School and Lincoln School, will play.

Don Durant, the Johnny Ringo of CBS Western fame, will be at the party in person to honor Birmingham News-Post-Herald Negro carriers.

The climax to the whole affair will come when many hundreds of balloons go soaring into the sky.

The carriers who are being honored invite patrons to "be their guest" at this party.

They will be glad to deliver to you tickets for yourself and all your family. But you must contact them right away. Do it now—TODAY.

Or you may call The Birmingham News-Post-Herald circulation department for your tickets.

THERE IS STILL time to get into the big Balloon Derby contest for free prizes including a TV set, electric mixer, hair dryer, Scotch cooler, tackle box and and many other prizes.

Just clip the accompanying entry blank and put your name and address on it. Then make your estimate of the number of miles the balloon that travels farthest will go.

The Fabulous Fifties

(Editor's note: A famous reporter casts his experienced eye over a busy decade of newsmaking in the following dispatch).

NEW YORK. — (UPI) — The "Frenzied Fifties" were great news-making years—a decade of heartaches and successes foreshadowing more startling things to come.

The space age was born. And as the 10-year span 1950-59 came to a close man was getting set for interplanetary travel.

In the decade great events tugged at the hearts of men everywhere.

It was a fast and exciting period. The gloom and pessimism occasioned by the outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 changed to cautious optimism and hope in 1959 as a result of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States and President Eisenhower's unprecedented good-will tour of Europe, Mideast and Asia.

Science made phenomenal strides. With the space age, American and Russian probes into outer space brought within range the possibility of interplanetary travel.

A Soviet rocket hit the moon. The United States fired a variety of missiles into orbit and selected seven astronauts, or spaceman—one of whom may be hurled into space in 1961.

Jet planes brought nations closer together. A non-stop flight whipped around the world in less than 48 hours. Travel time between the United States and Europe was cut to about seven hours. And the U.S. shot to the forefront in the development and production of atom-powered submarines.

Familiar names usurped the page one headlines—Eisenhower, Khrushchev, MacMillan, Truman, Nixon, MacArthur, DeGaulle, Pope John XXIII, Churchill, Queen Elizabeth II, Princess Grace Kelly Ranier, Nasser and Fidel Castor.

Sometimes Frantic

The fifties were sometimes frantic often fearsome and never secure as the cold war poised the threat of neculear war that could annihilate millions of people in double-quick time.

In this period of stress and strain, America's role as a world power reached its zenith. Competitively, the Soviet Union flexed its military and economic muscles and rose to the most exalted stature in its history.

Heavily- populated, ideological-minded China stirred itself and menaced peaceful India. Freedom-loving Hungary was violated and its revolution crushed by Soviet tanks. The free world, of necessity, tightened its alliance through NATO. And the United Nations carried on its ceaseless struggle to maintain peace.

Selecting the biggest stories of this stirring decade was no easy task. However, in the opinion of United Press International client newspapers and UPI editors who balloted year after year in nation-wide polls, these were the top 10.

1950 — Communist invasion of Korea and U.N. intervention.

1951 — Truman fires General MacArthur as U.S. commander in Far East.

1952 — Eisenhower wins GOP nomination and is elected first Republican President in 20 years, defeating Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

1953 — Death of Stalin marks new alignment of power in the Kremlin.

1954 — Army-McCarthy hearings and subsequent condemnation of McCarthy by senate.

1955 — President Eisenhower's heart attack.

1956 —Revolt of Hungary against Communist rule.

1957 — Sputniks.

1958 — America's continuing struggle over racial integration of schools.

1959 — Khrushchev tours United States and agrees with Eisenhower to negotiate further on Berlin with a deadline.

Of course many other big stories broke in those years—from the conviction of Alger Hiss for perjury in 1950 to the confession of Charles Van Doren in the TV quiz-show scandal in 1959.

Beginning with 1950, there was the sensational stick-up of the Brinks express office in Boston. Masked men got away with $2,775,395.12, of which $1,218,211.29 was in cash.

That same year two Puerto Rican fanatics invaded Blair house and tried to assissinate President Truman.

Armistice negotiations in Korea were instituted in 1951, Sir Winston Churchill returned to power and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) launched his spectacular televised crime hearings.

Harry S. Truman decided not to run again for President in 1952 and Gen. Eisenhower became the Republican nominee, defeating Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio at the GOP convention and beating Stevenson in the presidential election in the fall.

The U.S. conducted its first successful H-bomb experiments. Elizabeth II became queen on the death of her father, King George VI. Iran broke relations with Britain over oil and King Farouk was ousted from his Egyptian throne.

The death of Stalin in 1953 paved the way for Krushchev's ultimate rise of No. 1 man of Russia. Rioting broke out in East Germany, the coronation of Queen Elizabeth was staged in London, a British team scaled Mt. Everest, and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin launched hearings on subversive influences in government.

A truce ended the fighting in Korea. Sen. Taft died. History's worst air diaster killed 129 persons in Tokyo and the atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in Sing Sing prison.

In 1954 the nation was shocked by the shooting of five congressmen in the House of Representatives by Puerto Rican fanatics.

The U. S. Supreme Court outlawed segregation in the nation's schools and the trial in Cleveland of Dr. Samuel Sheppard for the murder of his wife hit front pages.

President Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955 evoked deep sympathy and concern throughout the country, and abroad.

The AFL-CIO merged. In Argentina the Peron government fell. And at the University of Michigan, it was announced that Dr. Jonas E. Salk's polio vaccine is an effective preventative of paralytic polio.

Brooklyn's beloved Dodgers won their first World Series, defeating the highly-touted New York Yankees in seven games.

Top news of 1956 was the revolt in Hungary which was put down by Russian troops and tanks in a blood bath. The Suez canal crisis also worried the world, and violence broke out in the south over school integration.

Don Larsen of the Yankees pitched a perfect World Series game against the Dodgers. Feminine readers reveled in the fairy princess story of the wedding of Grace Kelly to Prince Ranier in Monaco.

President Eisenhower suffered a mild stroke in 1957, precipitating a controversy over presidential ability.

The Soviets were busy sending up Sputniks. Federal troops were used in integration trouble at Little Rock Central high school. The Milwaukee Braves won the World Series, and the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants moved to the West Coast.

In 1958 the indictment of Industrialist Bernard Goldfine on charges of contempt of Congress stirred up a lot of excitement in Washington. Soon thereafter Presidential assistant Sherman Adams resigned.

Pope Pius XII died and John XXIII was elected as his successor. Business took a sharp turn for the better in the United Sates and Lana Turner's daughter fatally stabbed Johnny Stompanato in Hollywood.

The visit of Khrushchev to the United States followed by President Eisenhower's triumphant good will tour of Europe, Asia and the Mid-East commander world attention in 1959.

Of great interest, too, was the Soviet Union's announcement that it had hit the moon with a rocket, and Vice President Nixon's visit to Russia.

Ingemar Johansson of Sweden won the world's heavyweight championship from Floyd Patterson in New York. The Los Angeles Dodgers took the World Series.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles died of cancer. Revolutionary Leader Fidel Castro assumed control of Cuba. Gen Charles De Gaulle was proclaimed first president of the fifth French Republic.

And Alaska and Hawaii were accepted as the 49th and 50th states in the Union.

10 Top National Stories of 1959

THE CALL's editorial staff has selected the following stories as the top 10 news events among Negroes in the year 1959:

1. Mack Parker, rape suspect, dragged from jail and lynched in Poplarville, Miss.
2. Four white men convicted and sentenced in the rape of a Florida A. and M. university Negro co-ed.
3. Virginia's acceptance of desegregation after "massive resistance" laws are declared unconstitutional.
4. Little Rock's high schools reopen on de-segregated basis as policemen and firemen hold peering mob at bay with night sticks and fire hoses.
5. Twenty-one boys die in dormitory fire at Arkansas Negro Boys' Industrial school.
6. AFL-CIO President George Meany and A. Philip Randolph of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters clash in convention over color bar in railroad brotherhoods.
7. Dr. Ralph Bunche and his son, Ralph Jr., 15, denied membership in West Side Tennis club in Forest Hills, N. Y., scene of Althea Gibson triumphs.
8. Floyd Patterson loses heavyweight crown to Ingemar Johansson.
9. Rioting erupts in Nyasaland as struggle for independence continues in Africa.
10. President Sekou Toure of Guinea on official visit to United States, receives warm reception in North Carolina where unsegregated dinner was given in his honor by Gov. and Mrs. Luther Hodges.

10 Biggest Stories In Kansas City In 1959

1. John T. Thornton, businessman, shot and killed as he collects rents.
2. CCSA wins fight to open five downtown department store restaurants.
3. Polio epidemic takes 12 lives and claims 314 other victims, the majority of them Negroes.
4. Nigerian official visiting Kansas City barred from Forum cafeteria, causing international repercussions.
5. Proposed ordinance No. 24250, making it unlawful for restaurants. hotels and motels to refuse service to any person because of race, color or creed, introduced by Councilman Joseph H. Welsh.
6. Wheatley hospital ordered by State Division of Health to close but beats deadline by making necessary fire and safety repairs.
7. Kansas City, Kas., rape case climaxed by finding of David McCleveland's body in Missouri river.
8. First Negro TWA Airline hostess, Mary Tiller, makes maiden flight.
9. Judge Carl R. Johnson reelected to Municipal court bench as Coalition sweeps City Council.
10. Negro fireman named hero in Southwest Blvd. explosion and fire.

NEGRO EDITORS— Ninth In A Series

Louisville Defender

Educate for Freedom

Louisville, Ky.

Widow Publishes Newspaper In TheSpirit Of Her Unique Husband-Founder

Thurs. 3-3-60

pg 5

The Kansas City CALL, during the year 1959, celebrated its 40th anniversary. Founded in May, 1919, by the late Chester Arthur Franklin, it was owned and operated by him until his death on May 7, 1955.

The present publisher is Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, widow of the paper's founder. Since the death of Editor Franklin, Mrs. Franklin and THE CALL family of more than 60 employees have carried on the paper in accordance with the ideals and principles of its founder.

Service to its community is first among THE CALL'S objectives. Primarily it serves the Negro people of its territory but it also joins in all worthwhile projects of benefit to the citizenry as a whole.

In THE CALL'S early years, it pressed for the right of Negroes to serve on juries. Today, the appearance of Negroes as both petit and grand jurors is common-place.

During World War II, THE CALL led in a community fight to obtain defense and war jobs. C. A. Franklin was chairman of a Brown Bomber drive through which Negro citizens were inspired to purchase $285,000 in war savings bonds to enable the government to buy a bomber for use in the defense of the country.

Recently THE CALL has joined in the campaign for the wider employment and upgrading of Negroes in business and industry, for the elimination of segregation in our public schools and in places of public accommodation.

One of the most outstanding characteristics of THE CALL is its emphasis upon CLEAN, wholesome news as against crime and sensational stories. It was one of Mr. Franklin's cardinal principles that the columns of THE CALL should carry primarily news which inspires rather than degrades Negro people. "Play up the good and play down the bad" was Mr. Franklin's advice.

Consequently, THE CALL'S front page does not feature headlines about killings, shootings, sex offenses and other stories of a sensational nature. It does not ignore these items, however, but carries them on inside pages.

Mrs. Franklin was born in Atlanta, Ga., the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Henry Crogman.

Both of her parents were graduates of Atlanta University. Dr. Crogman was professor of Latin and Greek at Clark University for 37 years and was the first Negro to become its president, serving in that capacity for nine years.

Ada Crogman Franklin received her A.B. degree from Clark University and was graduated from Emerson College in Boston where she specialized in dramatics, including the production of plays and work in repertoire.

Before meeting Mr. Franklin, she taught dramatic art, English classics and physical education at the Alabama State College at Montgomery, Ala., and at the Tennessee State A & I State University, in Nashville.

For three years, she served the Playground and Recreation Association of America as national dramatic specialist, this position carrying her through many cities where she worked with large groups of people.

She met Mr. Franklin, a native Texan, when she came to Kansas City as producer of a pageant, "Milestones of a Race" which she presented in cities all over the country.

Miss Crogman and Mr. Franklin were married in 1925 and for 30 years, Mrs. Franklin stood at her husband's side in the publication of THE CALL. She has had no formal training in newspaper work but learned much about the business through her long and close association with her husband.

Mr. Franklin often attributed his success to the two women in his life, his mother, the late Clara Belle Franklin, and his wife, Ada.

Call-Post buys offset presses

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Call and Post Newspaper has ordered new offset presses, adjusto writers, ararityners and headliner machines for its new building.

According to publisher William O. Walker, offset machines will replace the linotype, stereotype, rotary printing press and engraving plant. Mr. Walker said he studied the offset printing plants for a year before making the change.

Better printing, greater economy with smaller staffs, he said, are expected. The Call-Post is the second newspaper to go to offset printing. The Louisiana Weekly made the change successfully last year.

Negro Editors Educate For Freedom

Journal and Guide

Sengstack Proves Colored

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-5-60.

Daily Can Exist In North

P-26.

CHICAGO — The publisher whom many credit with making the greatest leap in Negro journalism since it momentous beginning in 1827 with John Russwurm's freedom journal, is the youthful, enterprising editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, John H. Sengstacke.

Sengstacke's bold break with the "weekly" publishing traditions of most Negro newspapers has firmly established the Defender as the first successful Negro daily to exist in a major Northern metropolis and has opened unprecedented potentialities for Negro publications.

SENGSTACKE announced in 1956 that the Defender would publish a daily and embark on a $1,000,000 expansion program at a time when many of the nation's Negro and white newspapers were experiencing circulation losses. Many leaders friendly to Negro journalism viewed the young publisher's venture with cautious skepticism, and opponents of the free Negro press gleefully hoped that the Defender had "overstepped its bounds."

Behind the announcement, however, were years of careful preparation and planning by the nephew of the Defender's founder, Robert S. Abbott whose zealous defense of Negro rights literally "made Chicago famous" and encouraged hundreds of thousands of Southern Negroes to migrate North.

Less than three years after his daily emerged, Sengstacke announced the purchase of a million dollar Michigan Avenue structure, built to house a skyscapter, and now the new home of The Defender.

TE SON OF a Georgia minister and printer, Sengstacke followed his graduation at Hampton Institute with further technical study at the Chicago School of Printing and Megenthaler Linotype school. He also did post graduate study in business administration and journalism at Ohio State and Northwestern Universities.

JOHN SENGSTACKE
Publishes Daily

Through programs such as the Defender's annual "Mayor of Bronzeville" contest, and the annual "Bud Billiken" parade and picnic, with its near million participants, and while functioning in numerous civic fraternal or community pos-

conferred upon its publisher, The Defender has made its influence felt throughout the life of the nation. The chain of Defender publications includes the Tri-State Defender in Memphis, Tenn., and the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit. The Louisville Defender, owned by Frank L. Stanley, is also associated with the Defender Publications. Until recently Sengstacke published the New York Age.

A MEMBER OF the board of trustees of Hampton and of Bethune-Cookman College, the imaginative young publisher served on President Truman's Committee for Equality of Treatment and Opportunities in the Armed Services, and for seven years was a member of the Board of Directors of the Virgin Islands Corporation. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Allen University; he is recipient of similar academic honors by Bethune-Cookman College.

In 1950, he received the Urban League two-friends award 'for courage, skill and teamwork in securing equal opportunity for all." He helped organize in 1940 the National Newspaper Publishers Association and served twice as its president. In his own city, the publisher serves as director of the Washington Park YMCA, as vice president of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts, and on the board of Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Assn., Mayor's Committee, etc.

"The hope of American leadership in a world where Africans and Asians will play a dominant role, lies in the fulfillment of the democratic rights of Negro citizens. If the Negro press succeeds in carrying fourth its historic function, we will not only have done a serice for our children, but for our nation and world," Sengstacke has stated.

DEFENDER PLATFORM

The Chicago Defender

1. "American race prejudice must be destroyed."
2. The opening up of all trade Unions to blacks as well as whites Chicago, Ill.
3. Representation in the President's Cabinet.
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and all jobs in government controlled industries.
5. Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States 3/6/60 Chicago Defender
6. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners. Sat. 3-5-60
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motorbus lines through America. P-10
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT
May 5, 1905

MEET THE PUBLISHERS

He Gambled And WON!

JOHN SENGSTACKE

Publisher of the only colored daily newspaper in the North is John Sengstacke of the Chicago Daily Defender. He stuck to his guns despite dire predictions of catastrophe.

In 1956, John H. Sengstacke startled the publishing world by announcing that the Chicago Defender would publish a daily paper and embark on a million-dollar expansion program.

This was at a time when most of the nation's newspapers (weeklies and dailies) were suffering circulation losses) and conducting drastic retrenchment programs.

Three years later, the daily was an unqualified success, and the Defender had moved into a new million - dollar building.

THE SON OF a Georgia minister and printer, John Sengstacke followed his graduation at Hampton, Chicago School of Printing and Mergenthaler Linotype School with post graduate studies in business administration and journalism at Ohio State and Northwestern Universities.

A nephew of Defender founder, Robert S. Abbott, Sengstacke has guided the paper in presenting such outstanding features and crusades as the "Mayor of Bronzeville" contests and the "Bud Billiken" parades with nearly a million participants.

The chain of Defender publications included the Tri-State Defender, the Michigan Chronical and an association with the Louisville Defender.

* * *

UNTIL RECENTLY, Sengstacke published the New York Age.

He is a member of the board of trustees of Hampton and of Bethune-Cookman College. He served on President Truman's Committee for Equality of Treatment and Opportunities in the Armed Services.

For seven years, he was a member of the board of directors of the Virgin Island Corporation, and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Allen University and Bethune-Cookman.

In September, 1950, he received the Urban League Two - Friends award for "courage, skill and teamwork in securing equal opportunity for all."

He founded, in 1940, the National Publishers Association, serving twice as its president.

In Chicago, the publisher serves as director of the Washington Park YMCA, as vice president of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts, on the board of the Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Asso., on the Mayor's Committee, as well as many other civic functions.

Negro Editors and Publishers

Proves Negro-Owned Daily Can Succeed in the North

The publisher making the greatest leap in Negro journalism since its momentous beginning in 1827 with John Russwurm's FREEDOM JOURNAL, is the youthful, dynamic editor and publisher of the CHICAGO DEFENDER, John H. Sengstacke.

Sengstaske's bold break with the "weekly" publishing traditions of most Negro newspapers has firmly established the Defender as the first successful Negro daily to exist in a major Northern metropolis and has opened unprecedented potentialities for Negro publications.

Sengstacke made his historic announcement that the Defender would publish a daily and embark on a $1,000,000 expansion program at a time when most of the nation's Negro and white newspapers were suffering circulation losses and conducting drastic retrenchment programs. Many leaders friendly to Negro journalism viewed the young pubilsher's venture with cautious skepticism, and opponents of the free Negro press gleefully hoped that the Defender had "overstepped its bounds."

Behind the announcement, however, were years of careful preparation and planning by the talented nephew of the Defender's founder, the crusading Robert S. Abbott whose zealous defense of Negro rights literally "made Chicago famous" and caused hundreds of thousands of Southern Negroes to migrate North.

Less than three years after his daily emerged, the publishing world stood amazed at the top-flight journalistic engineering. Satisfied with the progress of the DAILY DEFENDER, the indomitable Sengstacke announced the purchase of a million dollar Michigan Avenue structure, built to house a skyscraper, and now the new home of The Defender.

The only Northern daily in Negro life was not only here to stay, but its restless founder and publisher was methodically preparing for spectacular growth.

Nowadays when men have made rockets to reach the moon and are preparing to land on other distant planets and stars, he who fails to venture is lost indeed. "Our people have a date with history, we've got to move to meet it," says the Defender publisher.

The son of a Georgia minister and printer, Sengstacke followed his graduation at Hampton College, The Chicago School of Printing and Mergenthaler Linotype School, with post graduate studies in business administration and journalism at Ohio State and Northwestern Universities.

Practical grass-roots training as well as a sound theoretical knowledge of the publishing field has enabled him not only to build and expand the foundations of the late Robert S. Abbott, but to infuse his own creative concepts which today maintain the Defender as the newspaper most closely associated with the outlook and aspirations of America's teeming Negro population.

Whether through his paper's outstanding features and crusades or such unique programs as the Defender's annual "Mayor of Bronzeville" contest which highlights the Negro citizens aspirations for top-level representation, or through such spectaculars as the annual "Bud Billiken" parade and picnic, with its near million participants in the only such festival in the world staged annualy for Negro youth, or while fuctioning in the innumerable civic, fraternal or community posts conferred upon him, the "Sengstacke touch" has made itself felt throughout the life of the nation and thru the chain of Defender publications which include the Tri-State Defender, the Michigan Chronicle and, association with the Louisville Defender. Until recently Sengstacke published the New York Age.

A member of the board of trustees of Hampton and of Bethune - Cookman college, the imaginative young publisher served on President Truman's Committee for Equality of Treatment and Opportunities in the Armed Services, and for seven years was a member of the Board of Directors of the Virgin Islands Corporation. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Allen university; he is recipient of similar academic honors by Bethune-Cookman college.

In September 1950, he received the Urban League TWO-FRIENDS award "for courage, skill and teamwork in securing

JOHN SENGSTACKE

equal opportunity for all." He founded in 1940 the National Negro Publishers Association and served twice as its president. In his own city, the publisher serves as Director of the Washington Park YMCA, as Vice President of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts, Board of Illinoi Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Mayor's Committee, etc.

"The hope of American leadership in a world where Africans and Asians will play a dominant role, lies in the fulfillment of the democratic rights of Negro citizens. If the Negro press succeeds in carrying forth its historic function, we will not only have done a service for our children, but for our nation and world," Sengstacke characteristically has stated.

31 1960 COMMERCIAL APPEAL (MEMPHIS, TENN.)

Boycott Changes Policy Of Memphis Daily Toward Negro

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Dec. 3-3-60

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (ANP) — The Memphis Commercial Appeal, one of the biggest newspapers in the middle South, suffered a quiet boycott some time ago.

Recent appraisals of the boycott's affect show that while some improvements have been made, the paper which is pro-segregationist has not changed radically.

A group of leading Negro citizens called on Frank R. Ahlgren, the editor and requested him to stop the practice of ignoring the title Mrs. or Miss before the names of Negro women. They resented also the uniform practice of the Commercial Appeal in opposing most movements in which Negroes were interested or which would especially benefit Negroes.

The paper pointed out allegedly that it has a large circulation in Mississippi and white Mississipians would object to the title Mrs. being applied to Negro women.

The delegation retorted that the Commercial Appeal's circulation among Negroes was far larger than the Mississippi coverage but left peacefully and began cancelling subscriptions with no fuss or fanfare. The paper asked that no public announcement be made, of the visit.

The paper began to use the title Mrs. before the names of Negro women who are married but ignored the title Miss when writing of unmarried women.

The boycott was most effective not because of the financial loss in subscriptions but because the large store of Memphis which catered to Negroes who poured into the stores began to protest to the paper. Negro response to big advertised sales fell off sharply and the stores investigating found out that it was the resentment of many Negro readers.

Not reading the paper, they did not even know the sales were going on. This is an area where similar action might be persuasive if brought to the attention of newspapers publishers.

Incidentally the evening paper the Press-Scimitar which also belongs, to Scripps Howard and is published in the same building, is notably fair to Negroes, publishing more news about Negro activities and adopting a far more just attitude toward them in civic and political matters.

Recently the News-Scimitar supported Kefauver for senator as did the larger proportion of Negroes. The Commercial-Appeal went down the line for T. Taylor an arch segregationist. Kefauver won in a walk.

Memphis Negroes are hoping this victory and the small gains may be straws in the wind for the future.

McGill Named Publisher Of Atlanta Constitution

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
31
Thurs, 5-5-60
8-2

ATLANTA (AP)—Ralph McGill, The Atlanta Constitution's Pulitzer prize-winning editor and one of the nation's best known columnists, will become publisher of the newspaper June 1, succeeding Clark Howell, who is retiring.

The Constitution's announcement Wednesday night said McGill will continue to write his daily front-page column, which ranges in content from on-the-spot reports on international affairs to homey observations of the local scene. The column, syndicated two years ago, appears in more than 50 newspapers throughout the nation.

Eugene Patterson, executive editor of the Constitution and its sister paper, the afternoon Journal, will step up to fill McGill's post as editor of the Constitution. He will write a daily column on the editorial page.

Howell, 66, who began his newspaper work at the age of 17, is a veteran of 40 years on the Constitution. He will continue as vice chairman of the board of Atlanta Newspapers Inc., which publishes both papers.

Howell's long career with the Atlanta paper included stints as reporter, state news editor, news editor and city editor before he switched to the business office, advancing from advertising solicitor to business manager, general manager and then vice president. He became editor and publisher after the death of his father, Clark Howell Sr., in 1936, then was named president and publisher.

McGill, 31 years with the Constitution, started with the paper in 1929 after several years with the Nashville Banner. He became sports editor, then executive editor in 1938 and editor in 1941.

McGill, 62, won the 1958 Pulitzer prize for editorial writing. He has also authored three books, "The Fleas Come With The Dog," "Israel Revisited" and "A Church, A School."

Patterson, 36, worked as a reporter on the Temple, Tex., Telegram and in Macon, Ga., was night manager in the New York Bureau of United Press, then London Bureau Manager before joining the Atlanta newspapers in 1956 as an editorial writer, then executive editor.

Howell is a native of Atlanta, McGill of Soddy, Tenn., and Patterson of Adel, Ga.

Howell is a former president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn. and a former director of the Associated Press.

PUBLISHER'S RETIREMENT PROMOTES TWO CONSTITUTION EXECUTIVES
Left to Right: Ralph McGill, Eugene Patterson, Maj. Clark Howell

Howell Retires, McGill Made Publisher, Patterson Editor

The Atlanta Constitution P.1
31
Thurs, 5-5-60
Atlanta

Ralph McGill will become publisher of The Atlanta Constitution June 1, succeeding Clark Howell who is retiring on that date after more than 40 years with the paper.

McGill will be succeeded in the post of editor by Eugene Patterson, for the past three years executive editor of The Constitution and its sister paper, The Atlanta Journal.

Maj. Howell, who will continue as vice chairman of the board of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., and maintain his offices at The Constitution, joined the newspaper as a reporter. Successively he became state news editor, news editor and city editor before being assigned to the editorial department. Then he switched to the business office and advanced from advertising solicitor to be business manager, then general manager and vice president.

Following death of his father, Clark Howell Sr. in 1936, Maj. Howell became editor and publisher, then president and publisher. A former president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association and a former director of the Associated Press, he has been adjutant general of Georgia, served on the University System Board of Regents and represented Georgia as delegate to Democratic national conventions. He is a past president of The Atlanta Rotary Club and the Capital City Club.

McGill, as publisher, will continue to write his daily front-page column in The Constitution. A veteran of 31 years with The Constitution, he rose from sports editor to the post of executive editor in 1938 and three years later became editor.

He won the 1959 Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing and ranks presently among the best-known columnists of the country. His column, syndicated two years ago, appears regularly now in more than 50 newspapers throughout the nation.

Patterson, as editor, will write a daily column on the Constitution editorial page. A native of Adel and a graduate of the University of Georgia, he joined the Atlanta newspapers in 1956, after working for the Macon Telegraph and for United Press in South Carolina, New York and Europe.

Since he became executive editor he has written a weekly column in the Sunday Journal-Constitution.

Maj. Howell, born in Atlanta March 23, 1894, began newspaper work at 17. After attending the University of Georgia and Harvard Law School he joined the Army and went to France as an officer of the 326th Infantry, 82nd Division.

State Supreme Court Voids $20,000 Fine Against Papers

The Georgia Supreme Court Thursday threw out a $20,000 contempt of court fine levied against Atlanta's two daily newspapers.

The unanimous decision said The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal were within their rights in publishing the previous arrest record of a defendant on trial before Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye here last year.

Judge Pye had found Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., in contempt and fined the company $20,000 for the publication of news stories which he charged were prejudicial to the defendant in a criminal trial.

The Supreme Court, in a companion case, also struck down a $100 contempt of court fine Judge Pye imposed on Atlanta Journal reporter Gordon Roberts for writing one of the stories.

The high court, in reversing the judgment against the newspapers, held that they had a right to expect "that the jury would have been kept together until the conclusion of the trial or otherwise properly instructed upon being permitted to disperse."

Judge Pye had cited two news stories which appeared in The Atlanta Journal on June 2, 1959, and in The Atlanta Constitution the following morning during the robbery trial of James Meriwether in Judge Pye's court.

The articles contained "information about the defendant Meriwether as to previous convictions, describing him as 'formerly Georgia's No. 1 wanted man,'" the judge charged.

Judge Pye overruled the newspapers' general demurrer, tried the case and found the newspapers guilty of contempt of court. He levied a fine of $20,000.

The Georgia Court of Appeals reversed Judge Pye's decision. Judge Pye amended the contempt citation by adding six counts, held another trial and found the newspapers guilty and fined them $20,000.

In a lengthy opinion, written by Justice Carlton Mobley, the Supreme Court in considering the newspapers' appeal, noted:

"Freedom of speech and of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is essential to the preservation of a free society; but its exercise must be compatible with the preservation of other freedoms essential to a democracy and guaranteed by our Constitution. The independence of the judiciary and the fair and impartial administration of justice are also necessary to a free society . . .

PROVIDED BY LAW

"The Constitution of Georgia provides that every person charged with a criminal offense 'shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury' and the United States Constitution . . . provides for trial by jury.

"The determination of the proper balance between the two basic constitutional rights—freedom of the press and fair and impartial administration of justice—as applied to the facts in this case is our problem . . ."

Justice Mobley cited another case in which it had been held that "liberty of the press is subordinate to the independence of the judiciary and the proper administration of justice."

"Only in the courts can freedom of the press and other constitutional rights be preserved," he noted.

But he added:

"The press should be given the widest latitude possible in the exercise of its freedom that is consonant with the orderly administration of justice, trial by a fair and impartial jury and the freedom and independence of the courts in the exercise of their constitutional rights and duties. . .

"A responsible press, appreciating as it must the great power of the press in a democratic society, should refrain from publishing and distributing news articles which, in the normal course of events would, or which it could reasonably anticipate would, interfere with the trial of a criminal case by an impartial jury. . . .

KEPT TOGETHER

"In this instance the article did not appear until after the jury had been impaneled and the trial had proceeded to the greater part of a day. The law requires that a jury in a criminal case be kept together until the conclusion of the trial . . . unless counsel for both sides agree otherwise . . . and then only after the court's admonishing the jurors that, not only should they not communicate with anyone about the case or permit anyone to communicate with them about it, but that they should not read newspaper articles or listen to radio or television broadcasts about the case, or, if necessary, not to read newspapers or listen to radio and television at all during recess.

"It is common knowledge that this is the usual practice in this state. In our opinion, the defendant newspaper corporation would not be required to have reasonably anticipated that the publication and distribution of the articles in question would have come to the attention of the jurors or have interfered with the trial of the Meriwether case by an impartial jury; for they had a right to expect that the jury would have been kept together until the conclusion of the trial or otherwise properly instructed upon being permitted to disperse.

"It was not necessary in the trial of this case to subordinate the freedom of the press in order to secure a trial by an impartial jury."

Pulse of the Public

The Atlanta Constitution

South's Only Obstacle to Progress Termed Reluctance To Break With Ties of Past

Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 2-15-60

Oglethorpe—"There is no substitute for intelligence"—so said Horace Greeley. There is also no substitute for ignorance. A state which is raging within itself to the pitch it has now reached was inevitable after many years of dormant complacency. The true thinking people of the State of Georgia, who have taken a stand at last, have and will continue to make many enemies. But at least "old ties" have been broken and a new light will filter through to this state, which has everything to offer for a place to live and learn and enjoy and love.

Our present governor has already surpassed even the "political promises" he made. He is breathing into the state fresh air,, new ideas, progress. He has made only one mistake—he must not close the public schools—even if it means going back on his word.

James Peters has emerged from the role of a politician to a statesman. At present he might be unpopular but everything passes and time will prove him to be a main figure in another wonderful era for Georgia.

PAT DOZIER.

* * *

Minister Urges Support For Egleston Project

Atlanta — The preservation of our white neighborhoods in the city is a matter of tremendous importance, not only to residents of these neighborhoods but to our schools and churches. If our white neighborhoods are not preserved, Atlanta can well become a Negro city, with most of the white people out in the suburbs.

If more housing and better housing is not provided in Negro areas and in areas at present unoccupied, there is no alternate to Negroes moving into white neighborhoods.

The proposed Egleston housing project is vitally needed to preserve the white neighborhoods in northeast Atlanta. It is in a Negro area and is at present unoccupied. And it is separated from white areas by an industrial district two to three blocks wide. If housing is not provided there for Negroes to move into, it is very likely that residents in nearby white areas will soon find Negroes living next door to them. Let us hope that the aldermen will permit this project to be erected.

REV. ROY PETTWAY.

A Change For Atlanta's McGill

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Jan. 6 1960

Over Atlanta way, the venerable *Constitution* last week underwent a change. Editor Ralph McGill became publisher, replacing Maj. Clark Howell who is retiring, and up to the editorship, moves Executive Editor Eugene Patterson.

It needs no saying that with *The Constitution's* point of view as largely molded by McGill, this paper and a great many Southerners have disagreed, and in our opinion with reason. But it must be said for McGill that he has given to his profession his full poundage and it is not to be thought that he is being facilely led to slaughter by do-gooders or Northern reformers. He is sincere in his beliefs, and they are founded on no small knowledge of his Southland.

Quite typical of the McGill approach, of course, was his column the day after he wrote another about *The Constitution's* changing of leadership.

He was remarking about Southern congressmen's opposition to federal aid to education as projected by some in Washington. And he noted the acquittal of Rev. King in Montgomery, saying that there is evidence that Montgomery "has attained a new plateau in its cold war."

"We are now at a point in the South," he columned, "where we cannot any longer seek to live in the past, however much we revere that past. The present is here. The future begins tomorrow. And the Dr. Kings and the NAACP are a part of this present and that future."

With such an approach, of course, we take, have taken, issue. For it seems to us that there is no realistic gain in accepting "token" integration, and that is all that, spuriously, is gained in most Southern integrated communities. Further, the McGill approach calls for education, which means leadership aimed at bringing acceptance of such change. Yet it seems to us that when we look about all the United States, we find the deep human reluctance to accept mixing on all levels, virtually, actually growing.

Replacing McGill as editor (though McGill will continue his column) is Eugene Patterson, a youngish, dynamic newsman. He marks his credo down very plainly as being in the McGill footsteps.

Beginning Next Week...The Courier will begin weekly installments of the drama of its half-century, year-by-year—1910-1960

NEGRO EDITORS—

Educate for Freedom

Fourth In A Series

It may well be said that the Pittsburg Courier has a petticoat regime. As such it has risen to the highest pinnacle of success.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, President-Treasurer of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, has been active in its operation since the death of her illustrious husband, Attorney Robert L. Vann in 1940. Mr. Vann, one of the founders, was the paper's first Editor and Publisher.

From his death until 1948, she was the company's treasurer. When Ira F. Lewis died, she became titular head of the business.

Mrs. Vann has been the recipient of many honors. She appeared on the "This Is Your Life" TV program. She has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities from Virginia State College and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Virginia Union University. She is a member of the National Board of the NAACP, and a Trustee of Virginia Union University. She has been named as one of "Pennsylvania's Distinguished Daughters". She represented this country as Special U. S. Ambassador to Liberia at the inauguration ceremonies of President W. V. S. Tubman. She has also been named to many outstanding government committees including the International Development Advisory Board.

The paper she heads, celebrates its Golden Anniversary in 1960. It is a member of ABC and prints editions weekly out of its $500,000 printing and publishing house. Completely unionized, the paper employs over 150 people and maintains eight branch offices.

An 80-page Hoe press, seven linotype machines and a completely modern engraving and job press departments add to its production.

Its Promotion and Public Relations Department is located in the Triangle Building, in the heart of the city's downtown area.

The Courier has been in the forefront of many campaigns, including "Self-Respect" drives; crusades which resulted in opening the doors of organized baseball for Negroes; complete integration in the Armed Forces; first disclosure of the name of Dorie Miller as a Second World War Hero; the fight to save the life of Rosa Lee Ingram which eventually resulted in her pardon; the building of a home for Sally Nixon, whose husband was killed because he wanted to vote in Alabama; the Case of the '849' Girl.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann

G. F. Brown New Head of N.Y. Courier

NEW YORK—Accelerating its policy of presenting more complete news coverage in the metropolitan area, the New York Courier offices have announced two important appoints in the editorial department.

Mr. Brown

Commentator and columnist George S. Schuyler has been promoted to the position of associate editor with national responsibilities.

Mr. Schuyler will continue to write his incisive observations in his two columns, "Views and Reviews" and "The World Today." In addition, he will continue to write many of The Courier editorials.

■

AS ASSOCIATE editor, Mr. Schuyler will give Courier readers a more broadly based interpretation of the news of first importance on the national and international scene.

■

SUCCEEDING Mr. Schuyler as New York editor will be George F. Brown, who has accepted the appointment after serving nearly three years as assistant telegraph editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, the nation's largest afternoon newspaper.

A short story writer and a free lance writer with many published articles to his credit, Mr. Brown formerly was magazine editor and managing editor of The Pittsburgh Courier.

■

HE ALSO SERVED with the Johnson Publishing Company in Chicago.

Both Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Brown will assume their new positions on Sept. 6, and both will be permanently based in New York.

F. Whittaker Appointed As New Publisher

Effective Oct. 10, The Pittsburgh Courier board of directors has appointed Franklin W. Whittaker to the position of publisher.

Mr. Whittaker, prior to his new appointment, had held the position of executive assistant to the chairman of the board, S. B. Fuller, Chicago.

The Courier's new publisher formerly practiced law in the city of Columbus, Ohio. Recently, he returned from a tour of Far Eastern U. S. military bases as an aide to Cong. Charles C. Diggs Jr., Detroit, Mich.

31 1960

COURIER

Courier 'Too Hot to Handle'

YULEE, Fla.—"I would be afraid to offer The Courier for sale in my store—things are too one-sided around here," the grey-haired proprietor of the only Negro store in this turpentine town on the Georgia-Florida border told The Courier's circulation representative.

He didn't have to explain that he was fearful of reprisals from a white community wrought up over school integration and lunch counter "sit-in" movements—though both of these seem a long way from Yulee.

The news has been brought closer to home, however. For despite the oldster's reticence, The Courier found its man in Johnny Roberts, age 9, who is now bravely making the rounds, carrying the paper from house-to-house every week.

31 1960

COURIER

DOLLARS FOR DIGNITY CAMPAIGN

Courier Launching $$ for Dignity Drive

PITTSBURGH — Because of the many requests from all over the country, The Pittsburgh Courier is launching a "Dollars for Dignity" campaign. These funds will be used to assist the cost of defraying litigation expenses in connection with student demonstrations. Donations should be sent to "Dollars for Dignity," P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30,

Ebony Magazine Answers: What White People Ask About Negroes

CHICAGO —Is the real issue in the school segregation dispute that Negroes become arrogant and troublesome when they get too much education? Did the NAACP import Autherine Lucy from New York to better the wall of segregation at the University of Alabama? Why is the Negro in such a hurry that he resorts to pressure?

Award-winning journalist and author Carl T. Rowan answers these questions and more in an article entitled: "What White People Ask About Negroes" which appears in the February issue of EBONY Magazine.

Minneapolis Tribune staffer Rowan suggests Negroes may be winning the legal battles, but losing the propaganda war in a searching expedition into the most explosive internal problem of our time. A recognized authority on the Negro, Mr. Rowan, who authored three books, spent four months in Asia lecturing for the U. S. Department of State. He has written on such diverse subjects as the American Indian and the Minnesota farmer.

Ebony Magazine Reveals Kind of Racial Discrimination Likely To Be Done Away With When Colored People Are Accorded Right To Vote In All States "Down South"

CHICAGO—Quotas based entirely upon racial percentages would give the Negro a lot more of the things he wants and a lot less of what he wishes he never had, says an editorial. "The Pros and Cons of Quotas," in the March issue of EBONY Magazine.

His 11 per cent share in American life would entitle him to 57 congressmen, nine foreign diplomats and a full cabinet member. Quota-wise, the editorial surmises —the Negro would have to give up some of his slums and give back some of his athletic stars. Fractionwise, the next U. S. president just might be an octoroon.

"A quota, by any other name (controlled occupancy, pupil placement population percentages) still smells of discrimination," declares the editorial. Housing segregation is a malignant disease. Quotes, like so many pain relievers, only postpone surgery. The great black flood so many white communities fear would be only a trickle were all housing restrictions removed.

"The 89 per cent of the nation that is white must live on a low level indeed," concludes EBONY, "to be inundated by an 11 per cent black minority." "Negroes, like water, may rush in when the dam breaks, but in time will be absorbed, if the soil will accept them."

help publications such as "Ebony," Mr. Grayson is in charge of the publishing company's eastern division.

At the same time, he said that the purchasing power of colored Americans is $19 billion annually. Ebony, he says, grossed almost $2 million in advertising revenues last year.

Official admits that Ebony is no crusader

NEW YORK — A ranking official of Johnson Publishing Co. admitted in a recent news story that the publishers of Ebony, Jet and Tan Magazines do not crusade for civil rights nor editorially support the NAACP.

William Grayson, vice president of the firm, was quoted in an article printed in the New York Herald Tribune.

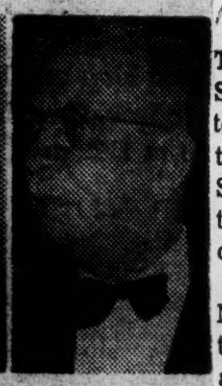
Despite the fact that the magazines do not campaign for civil rights, Mr. Grayson feels that "the current national focus on civil rights might

Negro Weeklies New Racial Balm in '21

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sun. 2-28-60

During 1921, when leaders vainly sought the establishment of a Federally appointed Interracial Commission, no less than 135 weekly newspapers were building towards an increase in circulation and influence. Of all the hun-

W. O. Walker



P. B. Young

dreds of names listed on the 1921 roster of editors, only the names of two remain today.

These are William O. Walker, managing editor of The Cleveland Call-Post, who was editor of the Washington Tribune, in 1921, and Plummer B. Young, who was and still is the publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

3 | General

These developmental factors succeeded in changing the attitude of the Negro towards his status in American life. More and more, the future beckoned for another great newspaper to join the Chicago Defender's fantastic count of 200,000 plus readers.

Among the 1921 listings, only the Defender, the then Afro-American Ledger at Baltimore; the St. Louis Argus, Florida Sentinel, Savannah Tribune, Amsterdam News, Black Dispatch, Cleveland Call, Philadelphia Tribune, The Pittsburght Courier, Nashville Globe, Houston Informer would retain identity, after 40 years.

20 Southern Teachers Study Use Of Newspaper In Class

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C.
Sun. 2-24-60

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (Special)—Twenty school teachers from the South, most of them high school teachers of social studies, begin two weeks of sessions at Florida State University Monday devoted to using the newspaper in the classroom.

Sponsored by the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. and the International Circulation Managers Assn., the workshop is one of four being held over the country, according to Dr. J. R. Skretting, professor of education and the director.

Eighteen of the teachers are attending under scholarships of $225 provided by their home town newspaper, Dr. Skretting said. Similar workshops are being held, through arrangements by the National Council for the Social Studies, at Syracuse University, University of Iowa and University of California at Los Angeles.

In the course of their two-week session in the School of Education building the teachers will study how the world's news is gathered and assembled in their local newspaper and how this paper may be used in their civics classes. In addition several social scientists will give their evaluation of newspapers' use in their own discipline.

Hodding Carter, editor of the Delta Democract-Times of Greenville, Miss., and the author of many books and magazine articles on the South, will speak to the group on investigative reporting and newspaper campaigns on July 28.

Several other newspaper men will be on the program, which will be opened with an introductory session Monday morning and background lecture Monday afternoon by Dr. Laurence R. Campbell, professor of education.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Skretting, head of the social studies education program at FSU, will speak on use of newspapers in the classroom. On Tuesday afternoon William H. Fields, managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution, will tell how a newspaper assembles non-local news; Noland Norgaard, Florida bureau chief of the Associated Press, will tell how a wire service gathers and distributes news; and Clif Paisley, editor of the FSU News Bureau, will tell how university publicity is channeled to news media off-campus.

Newspaper financing, newspaper production, news selection and headlining and other subjects are on the two-week agenda and on Thursday night, a panel from the Capital Press Club, arranged by Executive Editor Malcolm Johnson of the Tallahassee Democrat, will answer questions about a newsgatherer's tasks.

Scholarship holders were selected either by their local newspaper or the local school system to attend the workshop. Those selected for the scholarships include Miss Angela McKinnon of the High School of Charleston. She is sponsored by The News and Courier and Charleston Evening Post.

The suggestion was made by Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission against Discrimination, at the closing session of a two-day convention of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors.

HE SAID identification of a person's race in most news dispatches, especially crime and court stories, is "journalistically unsound and serves no real useful function but might create racial tension."

However, Carter agreed with editors that stories about important personal achievements by Negroes justify mention of race.

Handle Racial News Fairly, Papers Urged

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-30-60

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—(UPI)—Newspaper editors were asked to re-examine their treatment of matters involving racial bias.

p. 10

Ebony Says It Soft Pedals Civil Rights And Doesn't Back NAACP—But Grossed $2 Million Last Year

Sat, 10-1-60 The Informer & Houston Defender

NEW YORK — Admitting that Ebony, Jet, and Tan magazines do not crusade for civil rights nor editorially support the NAACP, a ranking official of Johnson Publishing Co indicated that the "lay off" attitude of the publications had been positive rather than negative effect on advertising revenue.

William Grayson, vice president of the firm, asserted that the purchasing power of colored Americans is $19 billion annually. Sat. 10-1-60

Ebony, he says, grossed $2 million in advertising revenue last year.

Mr Grayson is in charge of Johnson Publishing Co's eastern division.

His statement appeared in the New York Herald Tribune.

In painting the fabulous picture of Ebony's advertising revenue, Mr Grayson was optimistic to the extent that he said, "The current national focus on civil rights might help publications such as Ebony." P. 1

His remark set off wonderment as to whether he meant that the magazine's content that steered clear of fighting for civil rights meant $2 million dollars for keeping quiet, while fighting publications were shunned by advertisers who prefer that the civil rights fight and the crusading program of the NAACP be kept in the background.

Mr Grayson's assertion, that the civil rights issues, that Ebony and sister publications steer clear of, ties in closely with other publications, especially in the South.

It has been noted that publications with Ebony's attitude towards civil rights and the NAACP have a tendency to get accounts that militant publications that join in the fight are denied.

NEGRO EDITORS

The Louisiana Weekly

Educate for Freedom

31

THE INFORMER GROUP OF PAPERS is the product of the efforts and responsibility of C. N. Love, longtime editor of the TEXAS FREEMAN; W. E. King, founder and publisher of the DALLAS EXPRESS; C. F. Richardson, Sr., founder and editor of THE INFORMER; J. Alston Atkins, longtime editor of THE INFORMER, and Carter Wesley, present publisher of THE INFORMER GROUP OF PAPERS.

C.10

W. E. King and C. N. Love established their papers in 1892 and 1893, respectively. They fought off the efforts to stifle the Negro's votes and activity in the Republican party; then later the efforts to isolate the vote of Negroes in a weakened Republican Party, as the scheming leaders of Texas worked toward making the Democratic Party lily-white.

Ft. 5-26-60

These two men exposed lynchings, they worked in the forefront of winning the right to simple jobs for the lately-freed Negroes. They worked to corral the meager means of their race for such park facilities and other conveniences as they could get. They rallied the forces of their race behind the NAACP, when it came to life in 1909.

New Orleans

In 1919 C. F. Richardson, Sr., entered the lists and became nationally known for his courageous fights for the rights of Negroes to participate in the Democratic Primary, but he went into the courts as plaintiff himself on several occasions. From 1919 through 1938 C. F. Richardson was known over the nation as one of the most militant protagonists of the rights of the Negro race in the South.

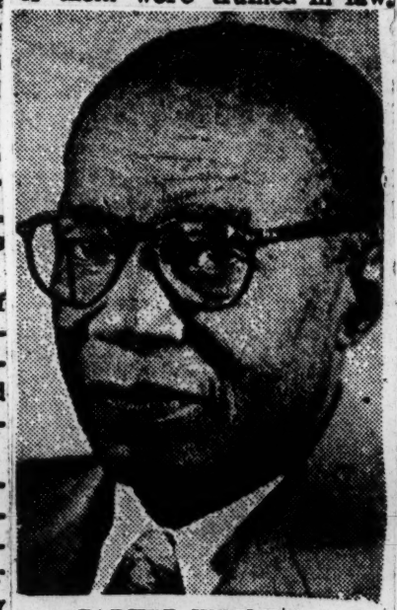
In 1927, J. Alston Atkins and Carter Wesley came into the picture as they joined up with C. F. Richardson and George Webster to incorporate THE INFORMER and extend its services and volume. Veteran C. N. Love was still actively publishing his TEXAS FREEMAN, but W. E. King had gone to his reward.

The active responsibility of Wesley and Atkins in the newspaper field began in 1930, shortly after THE FREEMAN had been merged with THE INFORMER.

It is not possible to successfully separate the work of Atkins and Wesley as they worked together in this paper over the years. From the beginning J. Alston Atkins was the editor, and remains connected with the paper in that light until this day.

Atkins' contribution was not only in editorial writing, but he served as lawyer for many a plaintiff who attacked the Democratic Primary by mandamus on the local level, and it was he who conceived the Grovey vs. Townsend Case and carried it to the Supreme Court of the United States, in an effort to break the Democratic Primary. As to the breadth and the ceaselessness of his fight against wrong, and his struggle for opportunities, for his race, readers over the years need but reflect back over the many years, when they found leadership in the fight for equal rights for all men. Most of these years Texas has led in the fight to win the rights of Negroes in the South to vote, and, indeed up until 1954, Texas led all the states in the South in the fight for equal rights.

Perhaps the contribution made by Atkins and Wesley through the newspaper chain was due to the fact that both of them were trained in law.



CARTER WESLEY

Much of the basic work in the Primary Cases was done by Atkins, and it was freely given to any lawyers who were bringing similar fights, including Nixon's lawyers in El Paso, and many other lawyers of our group in the state. Even when the Supreme Court would render a decision against Negroes entering the primaries, it was never long before Texas would have devised another attack and gone back again on the road to the Supreme Court.

It was not any accident that the Sweatt Case became the leading case for opening up Southern universities on the graduate level. Atkins and Wesley not only helped to get this case launched, but The Informer guaranteed Sweatt employment against any reprisals that might be taken as a result of his being a plaintiff in the case, and actually gave him employment.

The Informer, under the leadership of Atkins and Wesley, served as the thread for most of the drives to raise money for these various suits for advancment in the state.

Throughout the history of the papers that make up the Informer Group, the men responsible for the chain have attacked wrong wherever they found it, whether in the office of the Chief of Police, the Mayor, the Governor, or the ingrained political parties.

It is an interesting commentary that C. N. Love, our first editor and publisher, as plaintiff carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States the first suit against the primary in Love vs. Wilcox (1924); J. Alston Atkins, currently editor, handled Grovey's case against Townsend from the Justice of the Peace Court to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1936; Heman Sweatt, plaintiff in the Seatt Case, not only was an employee on the editorial side of the paper as the case wound its way to the Supreme Court but was the beneficiary of the action of The Informer's having helped to raise the money for the suit, and subsequently helping to raise the money to send him to school.

MEET THE PUBLISHERS

The Afro-American

They Fight The Battle Of Texas

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 4-9-60 p. 3

Second in a series of articles about publishers of weekly newspapers. The Informer Group of Texas has been in the thick of the fight for human rights since its inception.

J. ALSTON ATKINS

The Informer group of papers, which blanket the state of Texas, is the product of the efforts of five men.

C. N. Love, longtime editor of the Texas Freeman; W. E. King, founder and publisher of the Dallas Express; C. F. Richardson Sr., founder and editor of The Informer; J. Alston Atkins, of The Informer and Carter Wesley, present publisher of The Informer Group.

The Freeman and The Express were established in 1892 and 1893, respectively. In 1919, C. F. Richardson Sr. joined the publishing ranks, and Atkins and Wesley came into the picture in 1927.

The Freeman and The Informer merged in 1930 to continue their fight for the rights of colored people in the South.

Both Atkins, who still is editor of the Informer and Wesley were lawyers. They were in the forefront of the fight against the Democratic Primary.

The famous Sweatt Case which was a lever to the opening of southern universities to all was actively helped by Atkins and Wesley.

The Informer not only helped to get the case launched, but guaranteed Sweatt reemployment as a safeguard against any reprisals that might be taken as a result of his being a plaintiff in the case.

Sweatt did take a job with the Informer, serving in the editorial department.

C. N. Love, first editor and publisher, was plaintiff in the first suit against the

CARTER WESLEY

Democratic Primary in Love vs. Wilcox (1924).

The Informer papers have been instrumental in raising funds for the fight for human rights. They rallied behind the NAACP in 1909 and have never relinquished the battle.

Negro Editors Educate For Freedom

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 4-3-60 P. 12.

Informer Group In Texas Pioneered Rights Drives

The Informer Group of papers is the product of the efforts of C. N. Love, longtime Editor of the Texas freeman; W. E. King, founder and publisher of the Dallas erpre s s; C. F. Richardson Sr., founder and editor of the Informer; J. Alston Atkins, longtime editor of the Informer, and C a r t er Wesley, present publisher of The Informer Group of papers.

King and Love establish e d their papers in 1892 and 1893, respectively. They fought efforts to stifle the Negro's votes and activity in the Republican party, as the schem i n g leaders of Texas worked to make the Democratic party lily-white.

THESE TWO men expos e d lynchings, and sought to win simple jobs for the l a t e l y-freed Negroes. They w o rked for park facilities and c o n-veniences. They rallied t h e forces of their race behind the NAACP, when it came to life in 1909.

In 1919, Richardson became nationally known for his courageous fights for the rights of Negroes to participate in t h e Democratic primary, g o i n g into the courts as plaintiff himself on several occasions. From 1919 through 1938, Richardson was known over t h e nation as one of the most militant protagonists of the rights of the Negro race in the South.

IN 1927 J. Alston Atkins and Carter Wesley joined up with Richardson and George W e b-ster to incorporate the Informer and extend its services and volume. Veteran C. N. Lov e

CARTER WESLEY
Chain Publisher

was still actively publish i n g his Texas Freeman, but W. E. King had died.

The active responsibility of Wesley and At k i n s in t h e newspaper field began in 1930, shortly after The Free m a n merged with the Informer.

Atkins and Wesley work e d together in this paper over the years. From the beginning Atkins was the editor, and remains with the paper in that capacity until this dav.

ATKINS contribution w a s not only in editorial writing, but he served as lawyer for many a plaintiff who attacked t h e Democratic primary. It was he who conceived t h e Grovey vs. Townsend c a s e and carried it to the Supreme Court of the United States in an effort to break the Democratic primary in 1936.

Most of these years T e x as has led in the fight to win the rights of Negroes in the South to vote, and, indeed, up until 1954, Texas led all the states in the South in the fight f o r equal rights.

ATKINS AND Wesley both were trained in law. Much of the basic work in the primary cases was done by Atkins, and it was freely given to a n y lawyers who were bring i n g similar fights.

It was not accident that the Sweatt case became the leading case for opening up Southern universities on the graduate level. Atkins and Wesley not only helped to get t h i s case launched, but the Informer guaranteed Sweatt employment against any repris a l s that might be taken as a result of his being a plaintiff in the case, and actually gave him employment.

THE INFORMER, under the leadership of Atkins and Wesley, served as the thread f o r most of the drives to r a i s e money for these various suits for advancement in the state.

Throughout the h i s t o ry of the papers that make up the Informer group, the men responsible for the chain h a v e attacked w r o n g wherever they found it, whether in t h e office of the chief of p o l ice, the mayor, the governor, or the ingrained political parties.

C. N. Love, the first editor and publisher of the Informer, as plaintiff, carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States the first suit aga i n s t the primary in Love vs. W i l-cox (1924).

31 1960

INTERSCHOLASTIC PRESS WORKSHOP

AFRO editor consultant at 10th Fla. workshop

Student consultants will be Remus Allen, Meriel Collins, Wilkie Ferguson, Buford Gibson, Boswell Jackson, Herman Pratt, Wiliam Thompson and Robert Warren of Lla. A. and M. University.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — More than 125 budding journalists, representing the principal high schools in the state are expected to gather on the campus of Florida A and M University this week for the 10th annual Interscholastic Press Worshop.

The sessions which get underway on Wednesday, March 2, will continue through Saturday.

Many of the nation's top journalists, including Cliff W. Mackay, editor-in-chief of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, have been invited to serve as consultants.

Mr. Mackay is also scheduled to deliver the address Sunday, March 6 at Vesper services, marking the celebration of Negro Newspaper Week and the 102nd anniversary of the first minority publication in the United States.

* * *

THE WORKSHOP, under the direction of Charles J. Smith III, will be divided into two sections. One will deal with how to plan and publish a good yearbook. The other will be of interest to youngsters who work on their high school newspapers.

During the workshop, the pupils will be given an opportunity to publish their own workshop newspaper in the FAMU printing department.

An awards dinner, during which competing workshops participants will be cited, is to be held Saturday afternoon in the Orange Room on University Commons.

* * *

OTHERS WHO will serve as consultants include: Calvin Adams of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; William A. Fowlkes of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World; Lin Holloway of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Harold Keith of the Pittsburgh Courier;

Also Francis H. Mitchell of Jet Magazine; Eddie L. Madison of the Chicago Daily Defender; Norman D. Christensen of the Miami (Fla.) News and James L. Bruton, David C. Collington, James O. Dixon, Archie Hannon, Horace Jones, Edward O. Minor and Harvey Robinson of the FAMU staff and faculty.

MENS DAY SPEAKER: Percy Greene, Editor and Publisher of The Jackson Advocate, Mississippi's leading Negro weekly newspaper, will be the Men's Day speaker at Moriah Baptist Shurch, Sunday, June 26, at 11 o'clock in Louisville, Miss.

31 1960

Ruling Against Jet Upheld By Alabama Supreme Court

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

A jury's libel suit judgment against Jet Magazine was upheld Thursday, but the amount of the award was cut by one-third.

The suit, filed by a Montgomery Negro high school coach, was the outgrowth of an alleged love affair between the coach's wife and a Negro integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Edward Davis, a former Alabama State College football star, sued Johnson Publishing Co. of Chicago because of an article in Jet concerning his troubles with Abernathy.

The Supreme Court gave Davis 30 days to accept the reduced judgment or let it go back to the circuit court in Montgomery for another trail. Davis was reported out of the city, and his attorneys declined to comment.

A jury awarded the football and basketball coach $67,500 because of an article in Jet which said (A) that Davis attacked Abernathy with a hatchet and a pistol and (B) that Davis' conduct in past years had been questionable.

The Supreme Court held that there were mitigating circumstances in the statement about the difficulty with the Negro integration leader, and ordered the judgment cut to $45,000.

Davis was indicted in 1958 on a charge of assult with intent to murder after he confronted Abernathy in his Montgomery church office armed with a hatchet and pistol, and accused him of having sexual relations with his wife.

The Negro minister, who succeeded the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Assn., managed to get away from the athlete and run down the street to safety.

31 1960 JOURNAL AND GUIDE

NEGRO EDITORS— Eighth In A Series

Educate for Freedom

Louisville Defender Ind. 2 '35-60 p. 1 Sec. 2
Louisville Ky

PUBLISHER P. B. YOUNG, SR. AND TWO JOURNALISTICALLY TRAINED SONS BUILD THE MOST RESPECTED WEEKLY

Plummer Bernard Young rose to his newspaper career by what some of the early American pioneer journalists called the stair-step route.

He served a four-year apprenticeship in a newspaper office, worked two years as a journeyman printer, was an instructor in printing three years at an educational institution, after which he became an associate editor, and then editor.

After serving a short time in the latter capacity in Norfolk, he acquired by purchase in 1910 the LODGE JOURNAL AND GUIDE. This was the house organ of a fraternal organization known as the Knights of Gideon.

Immediately after he became owner of the organ he converted it to a secular newspaper, dropped the word "Lodge" from its title, and as Editor and Publisher began the long, arduous task of building a plant and first class newspaper.

At that time the paper's circulation was 500 copies a week and four pages in size. He has seen it grow in the past fifty years to a 24 to 32 standard page newspaper with the largest circulation of any weekly *newspaper* published below the Mason-Dixon line, Negro or white.

P. B. YOUNG, Sr.

Later, in 1929, when his son, P. Bernard Young, Jr., graduated from Ohio State University, he joined the paper, and in a few months was assigned to the position of Managing Editor. In 1932, when his son, Thomas W. Young graduated from the school of Journalism and the College of Law at Ohio State, he joined the paper and served consecutively as assistant to the President, Vice President and Business Manager. Both are still with the paper, the former serving as Editor and the latter as President and General Manager.

To the members of his family and a large number of efficient and faithful employees, Mr. Young attributes much of his success as a newspaper editor and publisher.

From 1910 until the summer of 1946 Mr. Young served as both Editor and Publisher of the Journal and Guide. In that year he shifted more of the responsibilities of the business and editorial departments of his two sons.

The task of financing and building an adequate newspaper plant between 1910 and 1930 was one which Mr. Young worked at arduously, and the paper has been able to serve its public in the measure it has because it has constantly expanded its mechanical plant and news and editorial staffs, and has at the same time constantly expanded its floor space until it is now ten times that which the paper occupied in 1910.

The new Editor in 1910 felt the urge of crusading, and his first foray in that line was against the location of saloons in residential areas of the city. He stayed in this crusade until the saloons were abolished, not through his crusade, but by an act of Congress. Then he turned his attention to a crusade for more and better schools. This crusade he has never abandoned. The paper has been a constant advocate of political and civil rights, and won its first Wendell Willkie Award for its expose of public school conditions in Princess Anne and Gloucester Counties, Virginia.

Between 1946-48, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE received three Wendell Willkie Awards for outstanding performances in journalism.

Because of interest manifested by the rapidly rising and vocal newspaper, Mr. Young was invited in 1915 to become Vice-President of the Negro Organization Society, Inc., in Virginia. The slogan of this organization is "Better Schools, Better Farms, Better Homes, Better Health and Better Business." This slogan coincided with the aims of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE. Mr. Young remained active over the years and still maintains his membership and interest in the Society, a state-wide organization.

In 1930 Mr. Young was invited to join the board of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. This philanthropic organization supported in whole or in part supervising teachers for colored public schools in 800 southern counties. Mr. Young served as a member of this board for ten years until it was merged with the Slater Fund to form the Southern Education Foundation. Meanwhile, he had been called to serve on the boards of Howard University, Hampton Institute, St. Paul's College and Palmer Memorial Institute. He served twenty-three years on the Howard University board, five years as chairman of the executive committee, and six years as chairman of the board.

Early in 1943, Mr. Young was named a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and served two years in that capacity.

Because of his numerous activities connected administratively with educational institutions, and his humanitarian work in general, he has received four honorary degrees as follows: Doctor of Laws, from Shaw University in 1934; Doctor of Humane Letters, from Virginia Union University, 1937; Doctor of Laws, from Virginia College, 1940; and Doctor of Laws, from Tuskegee Institute in 1943.

Last year Mr. Young received a citation as the Distinguished Editor of the Year from the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

He was Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Norfolk Housing Authority from its inception in the late 1930s and helped plan the extensive slum clearance program. One of the projects, Young Park, bears his name.

He is chairman of the Advisory Board of Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. He was one of the organizers and first vice-president, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Young attended public and private schools in North Carolina, and studied at St. Augustine's College during the three years he was an instructor in printing at that institution.

He is married (2nd) to the former Miss Josephine Tucker Moseley of Norfolk, who is a teacher in the Norfolk schools. They reside at 2833 Beachmont Avenue.

Negro Editors and Publishers

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Plummer Bernard Young rose to his newspaper career by what some of the early American pioneer journalists called the stair-step route.

2-13-60
P. 21.

He served a four-year apprenticeship in a newspaper office, worked two years as a journeyman printer, was an instructor in printing three years at an educational institution, after which he became an associate editor, and then editor.

After serving a short time in the latter capacity in Norfolk, he acquired by purchase in 1910 the Lodge Journal and Guide. This was the house organ of a fraternal organization known as the Knights of Gideon.

Immediately after he became owner of the organ he converted it to a secular newspaper, dropped the word "Lodge" from its title, and as editor and publisher began the long, arduous task of building a plant and first-class newspaper.

Largest In South

At that time the paper's circulation was 500 copies a week and four pages in size. He has seen it grow in the past 50 years to a 24 to 32 standard page newspaper, with the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper below the Mason-Dixon line, Negro or white.

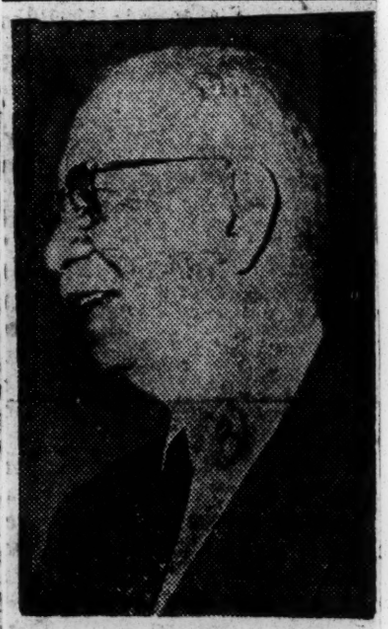
In 1913 he incorporated the business and took into the corporation his wife, the late Mrs. Eleanor White Young, who served as treasurer and a director diligently until her last illness in early 1946.

His brother, Henry Cheatham Young, also became a stockholder and served until 1939 when by mutual agreement the commercial printing business which had been built to considerable volume was separated from the publishing and printing of the newspaper. H. C. Young took over this business which he now operates under his ownership on a much larger scale as the H. C. Young Press, Inc.

Sons Join Staff

Later, in 1929, when his son, P. Bernard Young Jr., graduated from Ohio State university, he joined the paper, and in a few months was assigned to the position of managing editor.

In 1939, when his son, Thomas W. Young graduated from the school of Journalism and the College of Law at Ohio State,



PLUMMER BERNARD YOUNG

he joinned the paper and served consecutively as assistant to the president, vice president and business manager. Both are still with the paper, the former serving as editor and the latter as president and general manager.

To the members of his family and a large number of efficient and faithful employees, Mr. Young attributes much of his success as a newspaper editor and publisher.

From 1910 until the summer of 1946 Mr. Young served as both editor and pubisher of the Journal and Guide. In that year he shifted more of the responsibilities of the business and editorial departments to his two sons.

The task of financing and building an adequate newspaper plant between 1910 and 1930 was one which Mr. Young worked at arduously, and the paper has been able to serve its public in the measure it has because it has constantly expanded its mechanical plant and news and editorial staffs, and has at the same time constantly expanded its floor space until it is now ten times that which the paper occupied in 1910.

The new editor in 1910 felt the urge of crusading, and his first foray in that line was against the location of saloons in residential areas of the city. He stayed in this crusade until the saloons were abolished, not through his crusade, but by an act of Congress.

Then he turned his attention to crusade for more and better schools. This crusade he has never abandoned. The paper has been a constant advocate of political and civil rights, and won its first Wendell Willkie Award for its expose of public school conditions in Princess Anne and Gloucester counties, Virginia.

Receives Willkie Awards

Between 1946-48, the Journal and Guide received three Wendell Willkie awards for outstanding performances in journalism.

Because of interest manifested by the rapidly rising and vocal newspaper, Mr. Young was invited in 1915 to become Vice-President of the Negro Organization Society, Inc. in Virginia. The slogan of this organization is "Better Schools, Better Farms, Better Homes, Better Health and Better Business." This slogan coincided with the aims of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE. Mr. Young remained active over the years and still maintains his membership and interest in the Society, a state-wide organization.

In 1930 Mr. Young was invited to join the board of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. This philanthropic organization supported in whole or in part supervising teachers for colored public schools in 800 southern counties. Mr. Young served as a member of this board for ten years until it was merged with the Slater Fund to form the Southern Education Foundation. Meanwhile, he had been called to serve on the boards of Howard university, Hampton institute, St. Paul's college and Palmer institute. He served twenty-three years on the Howard university board, five years as chairman of the executive committee, and six years as chairman of the board.

To FEPC Committee

Early in 1943, Mr. Young was named a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and served two years in that capacity.

Because of his numerous activities connected administratively with educational institutions, and because of his humanitarian work in general, he received four honorary degrees as follows: Doctor of Laws, from Shaw university in 1934; Doctor of Humane Letters, from Virginia Union university, 1937; Doctor of Laws, from Virginia State college, 1940; and Doctor of Laws, from Tuskegee institute in 1943.

Last year Mr. Young received a citation as the Distinguished Editor of the Year from the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

He was chairman of the advisory committee to the Norfolk Housing Authority from its inception in the late 1930's and helped plan the extensive slum clearance program. One of the projects, Young Park, bears his name.

He is chairman of the advisory board of Norfolk division of Virginia State college. He was one of the organizers and first vice-president and a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Young attended public and private schools in North Carolina, and studied at St. Augustine's college during the three years he was an instructor in printing at that institution.

He is married (2nd) to the former Miss Josephine Tucker Moseley of Norfolk, who is a teacher in the Norfolk schools. They reside at 2833 Beachmont Ave.

NOTED PUBLISHER

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md

She's Carrying On The Work

Sat. 4-2-60 P. 3

Publisher of the Kansas City Call is Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, who took over the reins of this 40-year-old paper after the death of its founder, her husband.

The Kansas City Call, during the year 1959, celebrated its 40th anniversary. Founded in May, 1919, by the late Chester Arthur Franklin, it was owned and operated by him until his death on May 7, 1955.

The present publisher is Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, widow of the paper's founder. Since the death of Editor Franklin, Mrs. Franklin and the The Call family of more than 60 employees have carried on the paper in accordance with the ideals and principles of its founder.

Service to its community is first among The Call's objectives. Primarily it serves the people of its territory but it also joins in all worthwhile projects of benefit to the citizenry as a whole.

In The Call's early years, it pressed for the right of colored people to serve on juries. Today, the appearance of colored people as both petit and grand jurors is commonplace.

* * *

DURING WORLD WAR II, The Call led in a community fight to obtain defense and war jobs. C. A. Franklin was chairman of a Brown Bomber drive through which citizens were inspired to purchase $285,000 in war savings bonds to enable the government to buy a bomber for use in the defense of the country.

Recently The Call has joined in the campaign for the wider employment and upgrading of colored people in business and industry, for the elimination of segregation in our public schools and in places of public accommodation.

* * *

ONE OF the most outstanding characteristics of The Call is its emphasis upon clean, wholesome news as against crime and sensational stories. It was one of Mr. Franklin's cardinal principles that the columns of The Call should carry primarily news which inspires "Play up the good and play down the bad", was Mr. Franklin's motto.

Consequently, The Call's front page does not feature crime headlines and stories of a sensational nature. It does not ignore these items, however, but carries them on inside pages.

Mrs. Ada Franklin

* * *

MRS. FRANKLIN was born in Atlanta, Ga., the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Henry Crogmon.

Both of her parents were graduates of Atlanta University. Dr. Crogman was professor of Latin and Greek at Clark University for 37 years and was the first colored person to become its president, serving in that capacity for nine years.

Ada Crogman Franklin received her A.B. degree from Clark University and was graduated from Emerson College in Boston where she specialized in dramatics, including the production of play and work in repertoire.

Before meeting Mr. Franklin, she taught dramatic art, English classics and physical education at the Alabama State College at Montgomery, Ala., and at the Tennessee State A. and I. State University, in Nashville.

For three years, she served the Playground and Recreation Association of America as national dramatic specialist, this position carrying her through many cities where she worked with large groups of people.

She met Mr. Franklin, a native Texan, when she came to Kansas City as producer of a pageant, "Milestones of a Race" which she presented in cities all over the country.

Miss Crogman and Mr. Franklin were married in 1925 and for 30 years, Mrs. Franklin stood at her husband's side in the publication of The Call. She has had no formal training in newspaper work but learned much about the business through her long and close association with her husband.

Mr. Franklin often attributed his success to the two women in his life, his mother, the late Clara Belle Franklin, and his wife, Ada.

31 1960 LOOK MAGAZINE

Writer Predicts Race Fight

The Pittsburgh

NEW YORK — The United States is on the verge of a major racial catastrophe similar to the violence and bloodshed that erupted in South Africa recently, a Southern journalist warned here.

Writing in the current issue of Look magazine, George E. McMillan declared that "sit-down" protests by young Southern Negroes "may hold the fuse that ignites the explosion."

McMillan, a resident of Aiken, S. C., said he was "astonished" during a recent trip through the South by "how rigidly and inflexibly the 'sides' have lined up" in the racial struggle.

"The most frightening thing now," he wrote, "is the air of resignation with which Southerners of both races view the inevitability of violence.

"It is not so much that anybody wants violence as it is that nobody sees any alternative to it."

Southern Negroes, McMillan noted, "are infused with a new determination, and are ready to risk violence to get some of the gains they are believe are due them."

The middle-class whites, he added, seem "helplessly committed" to violence.

"They've said so long, there'll be trouble, if the old balance between the races is disturbed, that they now find themselves almost counting on trouble as a solution to their problems," he said in the Look article.

Writer says U.S. should halt violence in South

Afro American, Baltimore

NEW YORK — To prevent violence in connection with the fight for civil rights in the South, someone outside the South will have to intervene and "that intervention will almost certainly have to come from the Federal Government.

This is the opinion that George E. McMillan expresses in Look Magazine this week. He said that colored persons in the south are "infused with a new determination and are ready to risk violence to get some of the gains they believe are due them."

Confused southern whites he said, are committed to violence and see no other alternative. McMillan, a former newsman, said, "The most frightening thing is the air of resignation with which southerners of both races view the inevitability of violence. It is not so much that anybody wants violence as it is that nobody sees any alternative to it."

31 1960

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE

Lomax: Trib Was Taxed To Death'

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Tribune, which for 18 years was militantly edited by Almena Lomax, has suspended publication.

Mrs. Lomax announced that she had "suspended publication" of her newspaper in a "Letter to the Editor" in the Los Angeles Times. Later an editorial in the Times said the paper "just died — taxed to death."

The militant Tribune editor attributed the closing of operations to "excessive" and "repressive" Federal taxes.

SHE SAID when she discussed the tax situation and the paper's problems with an Internal Revenue Service representative, "he asked me 'just to close up' and go out of business."

It was indicated by a notice on the company's door that the paper would not be published for two weeks, but whether or not its publication would be stopped permanently was not known.

Mrs. Stanley Says Hubby Was Cruel

LOUISVILLE (ANP) — Louisville Defender publisher Frank Stanley was accused by his wife, Ione, last week of having "treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner for a period of not less than six months in a suit she has filed for absolute divorce.

Mrs. Stanley, who has been married to the former head of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and one-time president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association for almost 25 years, asked the court to award her the family home, alimony of $100 per week, custody of one child, a cash settlement of $3,000 and attorney's fees.

In her suit, Mrs. Stanley charged that her husband has "such a settled aversion to her as to permanently destroy her peace and happiness."

NEGRO EDITORS — Twelfth and Last in Series

Educate for Freedom

KENTUCKY EDITOR'S VERSATILITY GIVES TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP TO CAUSE OF HUMAN DIGNITY

The story of Frank L. Stanley, Sr., is that of the typical struggle of a man who has lifted himself by his own bootstraps. Early in his collegiate career, the journalistic bug bit Stanley. But being editor of his college paper, The Atlanta University Scroll, was only one of several endeavors because he was simultaneously occupied as captain of A. U.'s football and basketball teams as well as being president of the Student Council, president of his class and a varsity debater.

However this broad extra-curricular experience set the scope of the many activities which he was to engage in later, first as a college and high school teacher, and next as a newspaper publisher and a civic leader.

Following five years of teaching at Jackson College and Central High School respectively, Stanley organized a group in 1936 to take over the management of the then three-year-old Louisville Defender. There have been many crises in the 27-year history of the Defender but it has been consistently regarded as one of America's greatest weeklies. During the past ten years it has won 28 national awards for journalistic excellence. Frank Stanley's column "Being Frank About People, Places and Problems" has been adjudged the best original column in Negro Journalism the last two consecutive years.

However, his journalistic feats are not limited to writing ability alone. Unlike most publishers he is a master salesman and actively directs selling of advertising for his publication.

He is also recognized as a promotional genius. The Louisville Defender Home Service Exposition which will be staged for the twenty-third year, this October, is rated as the most successful of all similar newspaper projects. Some half dozen home shows annually conducted by other Negro papers are modelled after the Louisville Defender Exposition.

His promotional ability also has been utilized by the National Newspaper Publishers Association since the inception of the observance of Negro Newspaper Week. Stanley was the first working newspaper man to direct it and has remained in charge consistently except for the years 1945-47 when he was N.N.P.A. president. In 1950 he proposed the N.N.P.A. Merit Awards Contest which has become one of the association's major annual projects.

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.

As Negro Newspaper Week director, Stanley initiated world-wide observance broadcasts during the war years and featured leading Negro War Correspondents from foreign points. He later assembled the greatest array of Negro artists ever to appear on any national network program. This year he hit a new high by securing time on NBC's "Monitor" for four of the ten 1960 Russwurm Award Winners and by scheduling the Newspaper Week

Health For All

BY LEONARD T. DAVIDSON, M.D.

"It's happened," says the unhappy woman in the cartoon, "Bifocals!" Well, yes, it's true. The need for bifocals is one of the signs of advancing age. But doing without bifocals won't keep you young. And avoiding an eye examination for fear that bifocals may be prescribed is courting blindness. You want your eyes checked for more than just glasses. For example:

People over forty are particularly liable to the eye disease glaucoma. Normally, fluid is constantly pouring into the inside of the eyeball and draining off through a special channel. In glaucoma, that channel becomes blocked. Fluid continues to pour into the eye, but it has no outlet. Pressure builds up inside the eyeball until it becomes hard. The eyeball presses on the delicate optic nerve ending and destroying it. Blindness results, unless the disease is detected and treated.

As glaucoma progresses, vision becomes blurred and lights seem to have a rainbow ring around them. The rainbow ring is one sign of glaucoma that anybody can recognize and it should never be ignored. But don't wait for it to appear.

Glaucoma can be discovered by an eye specialist long

before the rainbow appears—before the optic nerve has suffered any damage. Your sight depends on that nerve's remaining healthy.

Glaucoma can be treated successfully today with drugs or with surgery, and so blindness can be prevented. The method of treatmnet depends to some extent on how far the disease has gone.

Periodic eye examinations become more important as you grow older. Bifocals may well happen to you. But aboidable blindness won't.

observance, for the first time, on television when William O. Walker and A. G. Gaston appeared with Dave Garroway on "Today".

In 1956 as General President of his college fraternity, Stanley presided over the 50th Anniversary of Alpha Phi Alpha in Buffalo, New York. He led a pilgrimage of 2,000 conventioneers to Cornell University where Alpha was founded. This gathering which is believed to be the largest in all fraternity history through Stanley's national contacts, attracted such speakers as Branch Rickey, Gov. Averill Harriman, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. Phillip Davidson, Miss Autherine Lucy, Atty. Arthur Shores and many others.

Other highlights of his exceptional career are:

In 1950, Stanley authored Senate Resolution Bill No. 53, that successfully passed the Kentucky General Assembly and which prevented Kentucky from becoming a part of segregated regionalism. As a result seven Kentucky universities and colleges desegregated immediately and now Negroes are admitted to all 28 institutions of higher learning in Kentucky. In recognition of his contributions to integrated education, the Kentucky Negro Education Association presented him the Lincoln Key for Outstanding Achievement in 1951.

In May 1946, Mr. Stanley was named by the Secretary of War as chairman of the first group of Negro newsapermen ever commissioned to inspect American troops in Europe and to make an official report to the War Department. Subsequent to the European junket, Stanley wrote a scathing report on segregation in the U. S. Armed Forces.

In March, 1948, Mr. Stanley was again commissioned to make a second inspection tour of occupied Europe by the Secretary of Defense. The joint report of this seven-man commission paved the way for Armed Forces integration.

Mr. Stanley has received many other personal honors among which are:

An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Hnmanities from Allen University, in March, 1955; Citation from the Midwestern Athletic Association for ten years of service as Commissioner of officials (February 21, 1956); Citation of Merit from Lincoln University (Mo.;) for outstanding performance in Journalism (March 18, 1956.)

The Lincoln citation praised the Louisville Defender publisher for having an "enduring interest in the importance of combined newspaper strength, in pressing for reform and the seamier side of American life, for devoted concern with the education of the young . . . for stable organizational abilities and administrative skill that have led to creditable contributions to his own community, to the weekly press association, to the state and to the nation."

In June, 1959 the Elks of Kentucky bestowed on Mr. Stanley their highest honor—The Dr. T. T. Wendell Award for Distinguished Service in Civil Liberties.

Largely under the insistence and leadership of Frank Leslie Stanley, Sr., Kentucky this year enacted its first Civil Rights measure—A State Commission on Human Relations. Likewise for the first time, a Public Accommodations Ordinance has been presented to the Louisville Board of Aldermen. Both of which are but further evidence of the positive leadership he has given to the cause of freedom.

Like the fourteen Negro editors previously featured in this series—The Louisville Defender under the able direction of its publisher truly "Educates for Freedom."

Negro Editors--Frank Stanley

Atlanta Daily

The story of Frank L. Stanley, Sr. is that of the typical struggle of a man who has lifted himself by his own bootstraps. Early in his collegiate career, the journalistic bug bit Stanley. But being editor of his college paper, The Atlanta University Scroll, was only one of several endeavors because he was simultaneously occupied as captain of A. U's football and basketoball teams as wel las being president of the Student Council, president of his class and a varsity debater.

However this broad extra-curricular experience set the scope of the many activities that he was to engage in later, first as a college and high school teacher and next as a newspaper publisher as a civic leader.

Atlanta, Ga.

Following five years of teaching at Jackson College and Central High School respectively, Stanley organized a group in 1936 to take over the management of the then three-year-old Louisville Defender. There have been many crises in the 27-year history of the Defender but it has been consistently regarded as one of America's greatest weeklies. During the past ten years it has won 28 national awards for journalistic excellence. Frank Stanley's column "Being Frank About People, Places and Problems" has been adjudged the best original column in Negro Journalism the last two consecutive years.

However, his journalistic feats are not limited to writing ability alone. Unlike most publishers he is a master salesman and actively directs selling of advertising for his publication.

Dec. 4-12-60

He is also recognized as a promotional genius. The Louisville Defender Home Service Exposition which will be staged for the twenty-third year, this October, is rated as the most successful of all similar newspaper projects. Some half dozen home shows annually conducted by other Negro papers are modelled after the Louisville Defender Exposition.

His promotional ability also has been utilized by the National Newspaper Publishers Association since the inception of the observance of Negro Newspaper Week. Stanley was the first working newspaper man to direct it and has remained in charge consistently except for the years 1945-47 when he was N. N. P. A. president. In 1950 he proposed the N. N. P. A. Merit Awards Contest which has become one of the association's major annual projects.

FRANK STANLEY

As Negro Newspaper Week director, Stanley initiated world-wide observance broadcasts during the war years and featured leading Negro War Correspondents from foreign points. He later assembled the greatest array of Negro artists ever to appear on any national network program. This year he hit a new high by securing time on NBC's "Monitor" for four of the ten 1960 Russwurm Award Winners and by scheduling the Newspaper observance, for the first time, on television when William O. Walker and A. G. Gaston appeared with Dave Garroway on "Today."

In 1956 as General President of his college fraternity, Stanley presided over the 50th Anniversary of Alpha Phi Alpha in Buffalo, New York. He led a pilgrimage of 2,000 conventioneers to Cornell University where Alpha was founded. This gathering which is believed to be the largest in all fraternity history through Stanley's national contacts, attracted such speakers as Branch Rickey, Gov. Averill Harriman, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Dr. Martin Luther King, Miss Autherine Lucy, Atty. Arthur Shores and many others.

Other highlights of his exceptional career are:

In 1950, Stanley authored Senate Resolution Bill No. 53, that successful passed the Kentucky General Assembly and which prevented Kentucky from becoming a part of segregated regionalism. As a result seven Kentucky universities and college desegregated immediately and now Negroes are admitted to all 28 institutions of higher learning in Kentucky. In recognition of his contributions to integrated education, the Kentucky Negro Education Association presented him the Lincoln Key for Outstanding Achievement in 1951.

In May 1946, Mr. Stanley was named by the Secretary of War as chairman of the first group of Negro newspapermen ever commissioned to inspect American troops in Europe and to make an official report to the War Department. Subsequent to the European junket, Stanley wrote a scathing report on segregation in the U. S. Armed Forces.

In March, 1948, Mr. Stanley was again commissioned to make a second inspection tour of occupied Europe by the Secretary of Defense. The joint report of this sevenman commission paved the way for Armed Forces integration.

Mr. Stanley has received many other personal honors among which are:

An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities from Allen University, March 1955; Citation from the Midwestern Athletic Association for ten years of service as Commissioner of officials (February 21, 1956; Citation of Merit from Lincoln University (Mo.;) for outstanding performance in Journalism (March 18, 1956.)

The Lincoln citation praised the Louisville Defender publisher for having an "enduring interest in the importance of combined newspaper strength, in pressing for reform and the seamier side of American life, for devoted concern with the education of the young . . . for stable organizational abilities and administrative skill that have led to creditable contributions to his own community to the weekly press association, to the state and to the nation."

In June, 1959 the Elks of Kentucky bestowed on Mr. Stanley their highest honor — The Dr. T. T. Wendell Award for Distinguished Service in Civil Liberties.

Largely under the insistence and leadership of Frank Leslie Stanley, Sr., Kentucky this year enacted its first Civil Rights measure — A State Commission on Human Relations. Likewise for the first time, a Public Accommodations Ordinance has been presented to the Louisville Board of Aldermen. Both of which are but further evidence of his dedication to the cause of freedom.

Like the fourteen Negro editors previously featured in this series — The Louisville Defender under the able direction of its publisher truly "Educates for Freedom".

before the rainbow appears—before the optic nerve has suffered any damage. Your sight depends on that nerve's remaining healthy.

Glaucoma can be treated successfully today with drugs or with surgery, and so blindness can be prevented. The method of treatmnet depends to some extent on how far the disease has gone.

Periodic eye examinations become more important as you grow older. Bifocals may well happen to you. But aboidable blindness won't.

observance, for the first time, on television when William O. Walker and A. G. Gaston appeared with Dave Garroway on "Today".

In 1956 as General President of his college fraternity, Stanley presided over the 50th Anniversary of Alpha Phi Alpha in Buffalo, New York. He led a pilgrimage of 2,000 conventioneers to Cornell University where Alpha was founded. This gathering which is believed to be the largest in all fraternity history through Stanley's national contacts, attracted such speakers as Branch Rickey, Gov. Averill Harriman, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. Phillip Davidson, Miss Autherine Lucy, Atty. Arthur Shores and many others.

Other highlights of his exceptional career are:

In 1950, Stanley authored Senate Resolution Bill No. 53, that successfully passed the Kentucky General Assembly and which prevented Kentucky from becoming a part of segregated regionalism. As a result seven Kentucky universities and colleges desegregated immediately and now Negroes are admitted to all 28 institutions of higher learning in Kentucky. In recognition of his contributions to integrated education, the Kentucky Negro Education Association presented him the Lincoln Key for Outstanding Achievement in 1951.

In May 1946, Mr. Stanley was named by the Secretary of War as chairman of the first group of Negro newsapermen ever commissioned to inspect American troops in Europe and to make an official report to the War Department. Subsequent to the European junket, Stanley wrote a scathing report on segregation in the U. S. Armed Forces.

In March, 1948, Mr. Stanley was again commissioned to make a second inspection tour of occupied Europe by the Secretary of Defense. The joint report of this seven-man commission paved the way for Armed Forces integration.

Mr. Stanley has received many other personal honors among which are:

An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Hnmanities from Allen University, in March, 1955; Citation from the Midwestern Athletic Association for ten years of service as Commissioner of officials (February 21, 1956); Citation of Merit from Lincoln University (Mo.;) for outstanding performance in Journalism (March 18, 1956.)

The Lincoln citation praised the Louisville Defender publisher for having an "enduring interest in the importance of combined newspaper strength, in pressing for reform and the seamier side of American life, for devoted concern with the education of the young . . . for stable organizational abilities and administrative skill that have led to creditable contributions to his own community, to the weekly press association, to the state and to the nation."

In June, 1959 the Elks of Kentucky bestowed on Mr. Stanley their highest honor—The Dr. T. T. Wendell Award for Distinguished Service in Civil Liberties.

Largely under the insistence and leadership of Frank Leslie Stanley, Sr., Kentucky this year enacted its first Civil Rights measure—A State Commission on Human Relations. Likewise for the first time, a Public Accommodations Ordinance has been presented to the Louisville Board of Aldermen. Both of which are but further evidence of the positive leadership he has given to the cause of freedom.

Like the fourteen Negro editors previously featured in this series—The Louisville Defender under the able direction of its publisher truly "Educates for Freedom."

Negro Editors--Frank Stanley

Atlanta Daily World

The story of Frank L. Stanley, Sr. is that of the typical struggle of a man who has lifted himself by his own bootstraps. Early in his collegiate career, the journalistic bug bit Stanley. But being editor of his college paper, The Atlanta University Scroll, was only one of several endeavors because he was simultaneously occupied as captain of A. U's football and basketoball teams as wel las being president of the Student Council, president of his class and a varsity debater.

However this broad extra-curricular experience set the scope of the many activities that he was to engage in later, first as a college and high school teacher and next as a newspaper publisher as a civic leader.

Atlanta, Ga.

Following five years of teaching at Jackson College and Central High School respectively, Stanley organized a group in 1936 to take over the management of the then three-year-old Louisville Defender. There have been many crises in the 27-year history of the Defender but it has been consistently regarded as one of America's greatest weeklies. During the past ten years it has won 28 national awards for journalistic excellence. Frank Stanley's column "Being Frank About People, Places and Problems" has been adjudged the best original column in Negro Journalism the last two consecutive years.

However, his journalistic feats are not limited to writing ability alone. Unlike most publishers he is a master salesman and actively directs selling of advertising for his publication.

Jun. 4-12-60

He is also recognized as a promotional genius. The Louisville Defender Home Service Exposition which will be staged for the twenty-third year, this October, is rated as the most successful of all similar newspaper projects. Some half dozen home shows annually conducted by other Negro papers are modelled after the Louisville Defender Exposition.

His promotional ability also has been utilized by the National Newspaper Publishers Association since the inception of the observance of Negro Newspaper Week. Stanley was the first working newspaper man to direct it and has remained in charge consistently except for the years 1945-47 when he was N. N. P. A. president. In 1950 he proposed the N. N. P. A. Merit Awards Contest which has become one of the association's major annual projects.

FRANK STANLEY

As Negro Newspaper Week director, Stanley initiated world-wide observance broadcasts during the war years and featured leading Negro War Correspondents from foreign points. He later assembled the greatest array of Negro artists ever to appear on any national network program. This year he hit a new high by securing time on NBC's "Monitor" for four of the ten 1960 Russwurm Award Winners and by scheduling the Newspaper observance, for the first time, on television when William O. Walker and A. G. Gaston appeared with Dave Garroway on "Today."

In 1956 as General President of his college fraternity, Stanley presided over the 50th Anniversary of Alpha Phi Alpha in Buffalo, New York. He led a pilgrimage of 2,000 conventioneers to Cornell University where Alpha was founded. This gathering which is believed to be the largest in all fraternity history through Stanley's national contacts, attracted such speakers as Branch Rickey, Gov. Averill Harriman, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Dr. Martin Luther King, Miss Autherine Lucy, Atty. Arthur Shores and many others.

Other highlights of his exceptional career are:

In 1950, Stanley authored Senate Resolution Bill No. 53, that successful passed the Kentucky General Assembly and which prevented Kentucky from becoming a part of segregated regionalism. As a result seven Kentucky universities and college desegregated immediately and now Negroes are admitted to all 28 institutions of higher learning in Kentucky. In recognition of his contributions to integrated education, the Kentucky Negro Education Association presented him the Lincoln Key for Outstanding Achievement in 1951.

In May 1946, Mr. Stanley was named by the Secretary of War as chairman of the first group of Negro newspapermen ever commissioned to inspect American troops in Europe and to make an official report to the War Department. Subsequent to the European junket, Stanley wrote a scathing report on segregation in the U. S. Armed Forces.

In March, 1948, Mr. Stanley was again commissioned to make a second inspection tour of occupied Europe by the Secretary of Defense. The joint report of this sevenman commission paved the way for Armed Forces integration.

Mr. Stanley has received many other personal honors among which are:

An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities from Allen University, March 1955; Citation from the Midwestern Athletic Association for ten years of service as Commissioner of officials (February 21, 1956; Citation of Merit from Lincoln University (Mo.;) for outstanding performance in Journalism (March 18, 1956.)

The Lincoln citation praised the Louisville Defender publisher for having an "enduring interest in the importance of combined newspaper strength, in pressing for reform and the seamier side of American life, for devoted concern with the education of the young .... for stable organizational abilities and administrative skill that have led to creditable contributions to his own community to the weekly press association, to the state and to the nation."

In June, 1959 the Elks of Kentucky bestowed on Mr. Stanley their highest honor — The Dr. T. T. Wendell Award for Distinguished Service in Civil Liberties.

Largely under the insistence and leadership of Frank Leslie Stanley, Sr., Kentucky this year enacted its first Civil Rights measure — A State Commission on Human Relations. Likewise for the first time, a Public Accommodations Ordinance has been presented to the Louisville Board of Aldermen. Both of which are but further evidence of his dedication to the cause of freedom.

Like the fourteen Negro editors previously featured in this series — The Louisville Defender under the able direction of its publisher truly "Educates for Freedom."

Head Louisiana's Largest Weekly Paper

Chicago Defender

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles on Negro publishers, presented in cooperation with the National Newspaper Publishers Association. This series is designed to acquaint the public with the men whose publications have been in the forefront of the fight for first class citizenship on behalf of minorities in this country.

By MARCUS NEUSTADTER, JR.

Wth such a terrific demand on the part of the intelligent reader these days to know not only what is happening, but why it is happening, and how such transpires and fits into the general political and social pattern, it is no small wonder why the Louisiana Weekly has withstood the challenge of a host of Negro newspapers and still remains the largest circulating weekly in Louisiana.

Sat. 1-30-60

The story of the Negro Press and its importance to the Negro's problem particularly in the South where many of the white-owned channels of communications have declared a "black-out" on truth and the news concerning Black Americans, could be told through the activities of C. C. Dejoie, jr., editor of The Louisiana Weekly which is published in New Orleans.

Insert 1 col mat gerilee

Mr. Dejoie, as editor of Louisiana's largest circulating weekly, could be considered a composite picture of Negro editors and reporters who have dared to "expose the truth in spite of threats against their lives and families."

SUCCEEDS FATHER

For almost a quarter of a century, he has filled the post of managing editor. He succeeds his illustrous father, C. C. Dejoie, founder and organizer. The Weekly, as Louisiana's oldest and foremost weekly newspaper is called by its many readers, was founded by senior Dejoie on September 26, 1926, and recently celebrated its 34th year anniversary with the formal opening and dedication of its newly renovated office building at 604 South Rampart Street.

Mr. Dejoie was born in New Orleans on October 25, 1914. He went to Chicago, Ill., where he attended the Wendell Phillips Junior High school and returned to Louisiana to complete his high school training at Southern university High school at Baton Rouge. In 1937, he was graduated from Talladega (Ala.) college and received his M.A., degree in Journalism from the University of Michigan. While studying at Michigan, he was inducted into Kappa Tau Alpha, a national journalistic fraternity. He joined the staff of The Louisville Weekly in June, 1938.

'VOICE OF PEOPLE'

Under the dynamic and courageous editorial guidance of Mr. Dejoie, the true story of the Negro has been told — his religious life, his political adventures, his social world, his underworld crusades, his athletic achievements and his struggles for first-class citizenship and equality of opportunity in the area of employment.

A modest man of few words, Mr. Dejoie has wielded more power and influence through his editorial columns than any newspaperman on the New Orleans scene. Many of his prize-winning editorials have won him high acclaim. During his tenure as "chief," he has dsplayed sterling ability in putting into practice many of the countless theoretical skills he learned while at the University of Michigan.

Unlike most newspaper executives, Mr. Dejoie takes personal command in the editorial department. And on numerous occasions substitutes as managing editor, reads copy, makes page layouts, writes headlines and works like a ball of fire when pushed for time. He has an uncanny knack for keeping a personal touch on the news as it develops, besides offering impeccable suggestions to staff members.

A crowning achievement becoming his years of devoted and untiring efforts to serve his people well through the medium of his press occurred in June of 1954, when he was elected President of the National Negro Publishers Association. He was re-elected for a second term in 1955 and presently serves as a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

He has been active in religious, civic and social affairs of his community for several years. He is an active member of Central Congregational United Church of Christ, where he serves as a member of the usher board. He is a member of the governing boards of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, the New Orleans Branch of the National Association for the Adavncement of Colored People, the New Orleans Improvement League. He is a past vice chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, the Community Chest and served as a member of the New Orleans Mayor's Negro Advisory Committee.

The Louisiana State Conference for Labor Education presented Mr. Dejoie with a "certificate of Recognition in Human Relations." Other plaques and citations include an Award of Merit from the NAACP, a plaque from Trinity Methodist Church for Community Service, a citation from the United Fund of Greater New Orleans, and an award by the Faculty and Students of Clark Senior High school for interest and efforts in the area of journalism. He is a Prince Hall Mason, a member of the Studs Club, Inc., and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

A devoted family man, Mr. De joie is married to his college sweetheart, the former Miss Julia S. Belden of Wilmington, N. C. They have one child, a boy, Michael Charles, who is 12 years old.

Dr. Dejoie's hobby is golf, golf and more golf. He constantly dreams of the day when he will get out of the high 80's

Negro Editors and Publishers

The Call Kansas City, Mo
Jan. 3-16-60 P. 21

C. C. DeJoie, 'A Profile Of Courage'

By MARCUS NEUSTADTER JR

NEW ORLEANS, La. — With such a terrific demand on the part of the intelligent reader these days to know not only what is happening, but why it is happening, and how such transpires and fits into the general political and social pattern, it is no small wonder that the Louisiana Weekly has withstood the challenge of a host of Negro newspapers and still remains the largest circulating weekly in Louisiana.

The story of the Negro press and its importance to the Negro's problem particularly in the South where many of the white-owned channels of communications have declared a "black-out" on truth and the news concerning Black Americans, could be told through the activities of C. C. Dejoie, Jr., editor of The Louisiana Weekly which is published in New Orleans.

Mr. Dejoie, as editor of Louisiana's largest circulating weekly, could be considered a composite picture of Negro editors and reporters who have dared to "expose the truth in spite of threat against their lives and families.

The question is not the protest meeting or the ballot box, but of using both to the fullest extent. It must be driven home to the hearts of struggling Negroes that dollar-consciousness and vote-consciousness are abiding requisites, if we would enter the Promised Land of full citizenship.

It will be a great day for the Negro race and for the cause of freedom when the enthusiasm for the protest meeting is matched by an enthusiasm for the ballot box!

One of the most remarkable developments in the sit-down situation here in Richmond is that white students have joined Negro students in their protest and taken up places in the picket lines.

One of the geat pities of the situation is that tensions are becoming so great that whites who are sympathetic toward the Negro's aspirations are hushed up by existing pressure.

So when white students brave the odium which will certainly be heaped upon them, and take up their places in a picket line with Negro students, we get some idea of the interracial good will that is latent in spite of the hate campaigns so thoroughly financed, as of today.

what is happening, but why it is happening, and how such transpires and fits into the general political and social pattern, it is

Succeeds Father

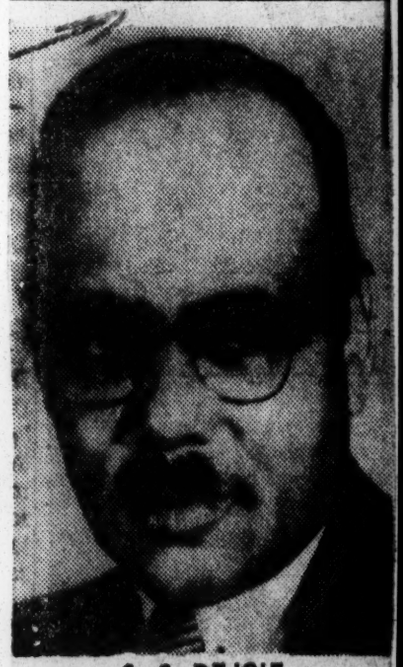
For almost a quarter of a century, he has filled the post of managing editor. He succeeds his illustrious father, C. C. Dejoie, founder and organizer. The Weekly as Louisiana's oldest and foremost weekly newspaper is called by its many readers, was founded by senior Dejoie on September 26, 1926, and recently celebrated its 34th year anniversary with the formal opening and dedication of its newly renovated office building at 640 South Rampart Street.

Mr. Dejoie was born in New Orleans on October 25, 1914. He went to Chicago, Ill., where he attended the Wendell Phillips Junior high school and returned to Louisiana to complete his high school training at Southern University high school at Baton Rouge.

In 1937, he was graduated from Talladega (Ala.) college and received his M.A. degree in Journalism from the University of Michigan. While studying at Michigan, he was inducted into Kappa Tau Alpha a National journalistic fraternity. He joined the staff of The Louisiana Weekly in June, 1938.

"Voice of People"

Under the dynamic and courageous editorial guidance of Mr. Dejoie, the true story of the Negro has been told — his religious life, his political adventures, his social world, his underworld activities, his athletic achievements and his struggles for first-class citizenship and equality of opportunity in the areas of employment.



C. C. DEJOIE

A modest man of few words, Mr Dejoie has wielded more power and influence through his editorial columns than any newspaperman on the New Orleans scene. Many of his prize-winning editorials have won him high acclaim. During his tenure as "chief," he has displayed sterling ability in putting into practice many of the countless theoretical skills he learned while at the University of Michigan.

Unlike most newspaper executives, Mr. Dejoie takes personal command in the editorial department. And on numerous occasions substitutes as managing editor, reads copy, makes page layouts, writes headlines and works like a ball of fire when pushed for time. He has an uncanny knack for keeping a personal touch on the news as it develops, besides offering impeccable suggestions to staff mem-

bers.

Pressing Deadline

It is sometimes almost unbelievable that he is able to find his way through a clutter of stacked correspondence and stories which have piled on his desk from varied national points in time to that ever-pressing front page deadline on Tuesday night.

A crowning achievement becoming his years of devoted and untiring efforts to serve his people well through the medium of his press occurred in June of 1954, when he was elected President of the National Negro Publishers Association. He was re-elected for a second term in 1955 and presently serves as a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

He has been active in religious, civic and social affairs of his community for several years. He is an active member of Central Congregational United Church of Christ, where he serves as a member of the usher board. He is a member of the governing boards of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, the New Orleans Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the New Orleans Improvement League. He is a past vice-chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, the Community Chest and served as a member of the New Orleans Mayor's Negro Advisory Committee.

Merit Awards

The Louisiana State Conference for Labor Education presented Mr. Dejoie with a "Certificate of Recognition in Human Relations." Other plaques and citations include an Award of Merit from the NAACP, a plaque from Trinity Methodist Church for Community Service, a citation from the United Fund of Greater New Orleans, and an award by the Faculty and Students of Clark Senior High School for interest and efforts in the area of journalism. He is a Prince Hall Mason, a member of the Studs Club, Inc., and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

A devoted family man, Mr. Dejoie is married to his college sweetheart, the former Miss Julia S. Belden of Wilmington, N.C. They have one child, a boy, Michael Charles who is 12 years old.

Mr. Dejoie's hobby is golf, golf and more golf. He constantly dreams of the day when he will get out of the high 80's and move into the select 70's ... "A Profile of Courage."

MEET THE PUBLISHERS

Top Weekly In Louisiana

Afro-American Section
Baltimore, Md P-3 3 1
Sat 5-21-60

DeJOIE

Newspapers are a family affair with the Dejoie's of New Orleans. The Louisiana Weekly, founded by C. C. Dejoie, is now directed by his son, C. C. Dejoie Jr.

Largest circulating weekly newspaper in Louisiana is the Louisiana Weekly, published by C. C. Dejoie Jr.

He succeeds his father, C. C. Dejoie, founder and organizer. The paper was started on September 26, 1926 and recently celebrated its 34th anniversary with the formal opening and dedication of its newly renovated office building.

Mr. Dejoie was born in New Orleans, October 25, 1914, went to Chicago where he attended junior high school, then returned to Louisiana to complete his high school training at Southern University High at Baton Rouge.

* * *

IN 1937, he was graduated from Talladega (Ala.) College and received his M.A. degree in Journalism from the University of Michigan.

While studying at Ann Arbor, he was inducted into Kappa Tau Alpha, a national journalistic fraternity. He joined the staff of the Louisiana Weekly in June, 1938.

A modest man of few words, Dejoie takes personal command in the editorial department of the paper, and on numerous occasions, substitutes as managing editor, reads copy, makes page layouts and writes headlines.

* * *

IN JUNE, 1954, he was elected president of the National Publishers Association where he served two terms. Presently he serves as a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

He is an active member of Central Congregational United Church of Christ, where he serves as a member of the usher board. A member of the governing boards of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, the New Orleans Branch of the NAACP, and the New Orleans Improvement League.

He is a past vice chairman of the Boy Scouts, the Community Chest and served as member of the New Orleans Mayor's colored advisory committee.

* * *

THE LOUISIANA State Conference for Labor Education presented him with a certificate of recognition in human relations.

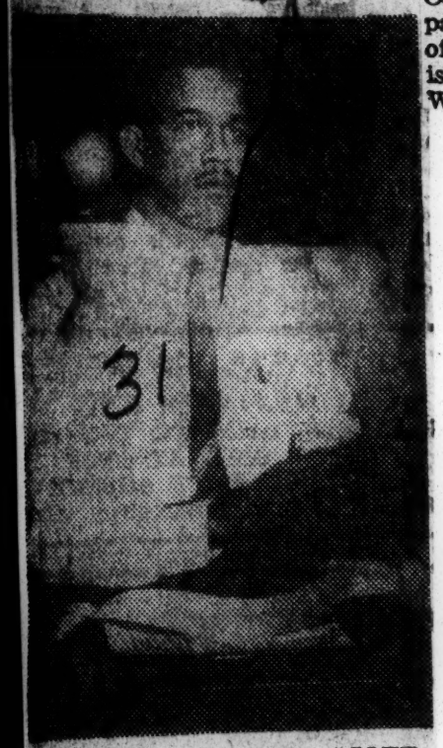
He also has plaques and citations from the NAACP, Trinity Methodist Church for Community Service and an award by the faculty and students of Clark Senior High School for interest and efforts in the area of journalism.

He is a Prince Hall Mason, a member of the Studs Club, Inc., and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

A devoted family man, he is married to his college sweetheart, the former Miss Julia S. Belden of Wilmington, N.C. They have one child, a boy, Michael Charles, who is 12.

Stanley Scott Named Memphis World Editor

Okla. Prior to joining the Memphis paper, he was on the editorial staff of the Atlanta Daily World which is affiliated with the Memphis World.



STANLEY SOUTHALL SCOTT

NAMED WORLD MANAGING EDITOR — C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, this week announced the appointment of Stanley S. Scott as managing editor of the Memphis World. The new Memphis editor is the nephew of the syndicate general manager, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Scott. His father is circulation manager of the Birmingham World.

Stanley Scott is a native of Bolivar, Tenn., who attended high school in Atlanta, being graduated from Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C. He attended Kansas University for two years and completed his college work at Lincoln University of Missouri, graduating with a degree in journalism. At Lincoln he was editor-in-chief of the school weekly newspaper, "Clarion," a member of the debating team, chess team and literary society, in addition to being chosen as a member of "Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities." In the U. S. Army, Scott's tour of duty included one year in Korea.

While on duty with the armed forces, Scott worked for the Army Field Printing plant at Ft. Sill,

MEET THE PUBLISHERS

He Fulfilled A Life's Ambition

Afro-American Magazine Section Sat. 5-7-60

Baltimore, Md. p.13

His father wanted him to be an engineer. He tried it, then turned to printing. He realized his life's dream in 1923 in Miami.

31

Henry Ethelbert Sigismund Reeves, editor - publisher of the Miami Times, was born at Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I. His ambition since boyhood was to be editor of a newspaper.

That ambition was realized in 1923 when he published the first issue of the Miami Times.

* * *

HE LEARNED typesetting in Nassau, and after serving an apprenticeship at the Nassau Guardian, decided to go into business for himself.

When he reached Miami, he went into the printing business, along with three partners, but with the scarcity of newsprint and lack of proper equipment, the enterprise was discontinued after just five months of operation.

In 1921, he bought out his partners and two years later, established the paper he presently publishes.

In 37 years, despite hurricanes, depressions, boom and bust, the Times has not missed a single issue.

* * *

A DEVOUT Episcopalian from his birth, Editor Reeves was ordained a Perpetual Deacon in St. Agnes Church

Henry E. S. Reeves

and served as assistant to the priest until 1954, when he became assistant to the priest at The Church of the Incarnation where he still serves.

Working in the community, Reeves has served as director and chairman of the Christian Hospital Board of Directors; chairman of the Carver Branch YMCA; vice - chairman of the Greater Miami Urban League;

District vice-chairman of the local USO; district chairman of the Community Chest; director of the Dunbar Nursery; director of the Greater Miami Civil League; member of the Advisory Board of Registrants; and director of the Senior Citizens' Club.

He has received citations from organizations too numerous to mention, and in 1949 was honored with a testimonial dinner by the citizens of Miami.

TIMES, 4 NEGROES LOSE LIBEL CASE

The N. Y. Times

Montgomery's Police Chief Awarded $500,000 — Appeal Forthcoming

New York

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3 (AP)—A State Court jury today awarded Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan a libel judgment of $500,000 against The New York Times and four Alabama Negro ministers.

The twelve jurors deliberated two hours and twenty minutes before Wheeler McDade, the foreman, announced the verdict. They gave Mr. Sullivan the entire amount he had asked in the suit, the first to be tried of several pending against the paper.

Attorneys for The Times said the verdict would be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The judgment was directed against the paper and the four Negroes collectively. What part each defendant would have to pay should the verdict be upheld on appeal was to be determined later.

Resulted From Ad

The suit was filed as a result of an advertisement that appeared in The Times last March 29 soliciting funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The Negro integration leader then was facing a charge of having falsified his Alabama income tax returns. He was later acquitted.

Mr. Sullivan contended that the advertisement, which dealt with the handling of Negro student demonstrations here last spring, had subjected him to ridicule.

The Negro defendants are the Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Seven other claims for libel are on file in Federal Court in Birmingham citing a series of articles published in The Times about racial conditions in Birmingham.

Harrison E. Salisbury, Times reporter who wrote the series, is under indictment on forty-two charges of criminal libel.

Lasted Three Days

The trial lasted three days. In his charge to the jury Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones noted that one of the defendants, The Times, was a corporation and the four others were Negroes. He instructed the jury to guard against letting those facts make any difference in their judgment.

"They all stand before you on equal footing," he declared. "They are all equal before the bar of justice."

The commissioner's lawyers, Roland Nachman and Robert E. Steiner 3d, appealed to the jurors to make the paper pay for what they called a "malicious" advertisement.

Mr. Steiner said in his final argument:

"Newspapers are very fine things, but newspapers have got to tell the truth. One way to get their attention and the attention of everybody else who publishes newspapers is to hit them in the pocketbook."

Mr. Nachman expressed it this way:

"We don't ask you to punish The New York Times out of hate. But that is the only way they can be told effectively that when they write about citizens of this community, they have to tell the truth."

His reference to hate was in response to an argument earlier by T. Eric Embry of Birmingham, on of The Times' lawyers.

Mr. Embry had accused Mr. Steiner of basing his argument on sectional hatred. He said the Montgomery attorney "has appealed to every base motive of man by making snide references to people living in other parts of the country."

Mr. Sullivan's attorneys charged that the evidence had shown that the advertisement was false and libelous, reflected on the commissioner's conduct of office, and that The Times had not taken proper precautions to check the accuracy of statements in the page ad before it appeared.

¶The statements in the ad were substantially correct except for one, which said the dining hall at Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery had been padlocked as a result of student demonstrations last spring.

¶Nothing in the ad could be construed as a reference to Mr. Sullivan.

¶Employes of The Times took all precautions that "a normal human being" would take to screen the ad in compliance with a company policy.

The Times employes testified that they had found no reason to question the ad.

Although Mr. Sullivan conceded in his testimony that his reputation had not suffered as far as he could tell, his attorneys argued that under Alabama law, the Commissioner did not have to show damages.

"The law presumes damage from false statements," Mr. Steiner held.

Fred Gray, Negro attorney, speaking for the Negro defendants, insisted there was nothing in the evidence to dispute their contention that their names had been used in the ad without their consent.

The ministers' names and those of sixty-two others appeared in the ad as endorsing the appeal for funds for Dr. King's defense.

Other members of the City Commission and Gov. James Patterson have also filed libel suits as a result of the ad.

TIMES WILL SEEK ALABAMA RETRIAL

The N. Y. Times

Lawyer Anngunces Plans Day After Jury Ordered $500,000 Libel Payment

New York

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4 (AP)—A lawyer said today that The New York Times, facing a libel judgment because of an advertisement stemming from Alabama's racial disputes, would ask for a new trial.

T. Eric Embry of Birmingham announced the plans a day after a state court jury ordered the newspaper and four Alabama Negro ministers to pay $500,000 to Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

The Montgomery official sued The Times and the Negroes, charging he had been libeled in a Times advertisement that criticized the handling of Negro antisegregation demonstrations here last spring.

Attorneys for The Times said after the jury returned the verdict yesterday that they would appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court. A motion for a new trial is the usual preliminary step in an appeal.

Contend Judge Erred

Mr. Embry said the plea for a retrial woull be based on the contention that Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones had erred in allowing witnesses to testify about their opinions on certain matters.

The Birmingham lawyer questioned the introduction of defense testimony in which several witnesses were asked if they thought the full-page Times advertisement had damaged or could damage Mr. Sullivan's reputation.

He said a retrial would be requested after the trial record was re-produced. Law requires motions for a new trial to be filed within thirty days.

The Negro defendants with The Times were the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Solomon S. Seary Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

First Suit to Be Tried

Mr. Sullivan's suit, the first to be tried, was filed with similar complaints by City Commissioners Earl James and Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson as a result of the contested ad carried in The Times on March 29.

The ad solicited funds for the defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. before the Negro integration leader was acquitted here on charges of falsifying state income tax returns.

In addition to the four suits here, The Times also faces seven libel complaints in Birmingham growing out of a series of stories on racial conditions in and around that city. Harrison E. Salisbury, who wrote the series, has been indicted on forty-two counts of criminal libel.

N. Y. Times, 4 Negroes To Ask For New Trial

Birmingham Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Attorneys for The New York Times and four Negro ministers—assessed $500,000 for libel damages—said today they would ask for a new trial.

The lawyers said they would base their requests on grounds Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones allowed witnesses for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan draw conclusions as to whether a full-page advertisement in the New York newspaper "contained malicious statements."

Defense attorneys objected to every question put to the witnesses which asked them if, after they read the ad, they believed it referred to Sullivan in a libelous manner and, therefore, damaged his reputation as a city official and as a private citizen.

T. Eric Embry of Birmingham, Times attorney, said his request will be based "on the fact there was considerable error" in the three-day trial.

A new trial will be asked when records of the trial are reproduced for the newspaper. Under the law, a new trial must be requested within 30 days.

Defense attorneys said if the new trial bid is denied, they will appeal the judgment to the Alabama Supreme Court.

Sullivan claimed the ad, which solicited funds for Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, libeled him by suggesting that police used oppressive tactics to suppress Negro students at Alabama State College who participated in protests against Southern segregation.

Other defendants in the suit are Alabama Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay Sr., both of Montgomery, Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

N. Y. Times Delay Request Denied

Jury Trial Set Oct. 31

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21 (UPI) —Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones today denied a request by The New York Times to have a $1.5 million libel suit brought against it by Montgomery's three city commissioners delayed until January 1961.

The case was set for jury trial Oct. 31.

Jones allowed The Times until Oct. 4 to file its answers and set the date for parties to the suit to settle their pleadings in preparation for trial.

The suit was filed by the commissioners after an advertisement appeared in The Times March 29, headed by "Heed Their Rising Voices" and paid for by "The Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South."

In attempting to solicit funds for the defense of the Negro integrationist on a charge of perjury in filling out state income tax returns the advertisement, according to the commissioners, contained untrue statements relating to Montgomery and its handling of Negro demonstrations at Alabama State College here.

Times attorneys had objected to answering certain questions sent them by attorneys for the commissioners which required the newspaper to answer whether the statements in the ad were true or false and what efforts The Times had made to investigate the alleged falsity of the statements.

Jones ruled that while The Times attorneys could not be required to answer whether the statements were true or false, they could be required to state whether they contended or claimed the statements were true.

He held the truth or falsity of the statements contained in the advertisement would be a question for the jury.

Times loses delay tactic in libel suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22 —(AP)—The New York Times has lost an effort to delay until next January the tria lo fthree libel suits pending against it.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones refused yesterday to postpone the jury trial, set for Oct. 31, on the suits filed by Montgomery's city commissioners and asking $500,000 each.

The state judge gave Times attorneys until Oct. 4 to submit their formal reply to the lawsuits. He also set that date for opposing lawyers to settle the pre-trial legl pleadings.

JONES REFUSED to order the newspaper to answer a series of pre-trial questions asking The Times to label s true or false statements in an advertisement which prompted the libel suits.

Known in courtroom jargon as interrogatories, the questions also sought to find out what efforts the New York newspaper made to determine whether the statements were true or false.

But Jones did say The Times can be compelled to say if it contends the statements were true. Actual truth or falsity of the statements is for the trial jury to decide, the judge explained.

The city commissioners' suits, and another for a million dollars filed by Gov. John Patterson, stemmed from a full-page Times ad soliciting funds for legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. King was acquitted on a charge of falsifying state income tax returns.

The advertisement criticized handling of student demonstrations at Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery.

New York Times Fails To Get Delay

MONTGOMERY, —(AP)— The New York Times has lost an effort to delay until next January the trial of three libel suits pending against it.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Wednesday refused to postpone the jury trial, set for Monday Oct. 31. The suits filed by Montgomery's city commissioners ask $500,000 each.

The judge gave Times attorneys until Oct. 4 to submit their formal reply to the lawsuits. He also set that date for opposing lawyers to settle the pre-trial legal pleadings.

Jones refused to order the newspaper to answer a series of pre-trial questions asking The Times to label as true or false statements in an advertisement which prompted the libel suits.

The questions also sought to find out what efforts the newspaper made to determine whether the statements were true or false.

New York Times Writer Indicted in Alabama

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP).—Harrison Salisbury, New York Times reporter, has been indicted in connection with a series of articles on racial troubles in Birmingham and Bessemer.

The indictment returned by a grand jury yesterday listed 42 counts of criminal label. Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each count resulted from the series published under Mr. Salisbury's byline last April.

A State Supreme Court source said criminal libel is an extradictable offense. But the source expressed doubt that the Governor of Mr. Salisbury's home state would grant extradition if Alabama requests it.

Judge Quiet

Mr. Sullinger said the indictment was filed with Circuit Court Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn, jr. The judge declined to confirm or discuss the indictments ,pointing out Alabama law prohibits official statements about indicted persons prior to their arrest. Mr. Sullinger referred questions about the indictment to the cout.

The deputy solicitor said the maximum penalty in Alabama on conviction of criminal libel is a $500 fine and six months in jail.

Service Challenged

Libel sits seeking $500,000 each have been filed against the Times by Birmingham City Commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner; Bessemer City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson. In addition, Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham city detective, filed suit asking $100,000 damages.

Attorneys for the Times challenged service of the suits in Alabama. United States District Judge H. H. Grooms last week ruled the newspaper could be served in this State. He said the stories that led to the suits were a result of "work or service in the State of Alabama by Mr. Salisbury as an employe of the New York Times Co."

The Jefferson County grand jury (Bessemer division) again investigate dthe New York Times stories last Thursday.

A Methodist minister. the Rev. Robert E. Hughes, was jailed on a contempt citation last Friday, after he refused to answer the grand jury satisfactorily. The jury recessed Friday until yesterday, and Mr. Hughes, appearing under a new subpoena, was cleared of the contempt citation.

Mr. Sullinger said before the grand jury investigation started that he asked Mr. Salisbury to be present. But he said attorneys for the reporter told him Mr. Salisbury would not appear before the grand jury.

Prior to the jury investigation, Mr. Sullinger said:

"If conditions as described in the Times articles are found actually to exist, our grand jury will do all it can to remedy those conditions.

"If they don't exist, our county and city officials and every law enforcement agency in the county have been libeled and slandered."

SUITS IN ALABAMA RAISE PRESS ISSUE

Implications Believed Wide for Out-of-State Reporting of Racial Developments

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24 (AP) — State and city authorities have found a formidable legal weapon to use against out-of-state newspapers whose reporters cover racial incidents in Alabama.

A state court judge at Montgomery and a Federal judge at Birmingham have ruled that The New York Times can be sued in Alabama courts.

And a grand jury at Bessemer, near Birmingham, indicted a Times reporter, Harrison E. Salisbury, on forty-two counts of criminal libel for a series of stories he wrote on racial conditions.

The two court decisions, and the grand jury action, dealt only with The Times and Mr. Salisbury. But they could apply to other newspapers as well.

Another paper could be sued for libel—as The Times has been—in Alabama courts.

And another reporter could be indicted for criminal libel if a grand jury concluded—as the jury at Bessemer did—that his writing "may tend to provoke a breach of the peace."

Seven Suits Filed

Seven libel suits seeking damages of $3,100,000 have been filed in Federal court in Birmingham because of the Salisbury series. Four others, on file in state court at Montgomery, grew out of a full-page advertisement in The Times.

In preliminary hearings in both courts, Times attorneys were overruled in their contention that the newspaper could be sued only in New York, where it is published.

For different reasons, because the circumstances were different, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery and United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms of Birmingham said the suits could be tried in Alabama.

Judge Jones ruled that the newspaper does business in Alabama and, therefore, is subject to suit in a state court. He based this on his findings that The Times does the following:

¶Gathers news in Alabama through staff reporters and part-time correspondents.

¶Solicits advertising in the state.

¶Sells newspapers in Alabama.

Under the same set of circumstances, the decision probably would apply to another newspaper—if the court found that it does business in Alabama.

Three of the suits in state court, for $500,000 each, were filed by Mayor Earl James of Montgomery and City Commissioners Frank Parks and L. B. Sullivan. The other, asking $1,000,000 was filed by Gov. John Patterson.

Ad Is Target

They grew out of an adver-

tisement in The Times soliciting funds for the defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. when he was facing trial on charges of falsifying state income tax returns. The Negro integration leader later was acquitted by an all-white jury in state court.

The advertisement criticized the handling of student demonstrations last spring at Alabama State College, a Negro school in Montgomery. Governor Patterson and the city officials complained they were held up to public ridicule and embarrassment by some of the charges in the advertisement.

Also named as defendants in all four libel suits were four Alabama Negro leaders whose names appeared as sponsors of the advertisement. The Negroes are the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Governor Patterson's suit added Mr. King as a sixth defendant.

The question of doing business in Alabama was not involved in Judge Grooms' ruling in Birmingham. He based his finding on the contention that Mr. Salisbury's stories resulted from "work or service" he performed while in Alabama gathering information.

Times attorneys contended the allegedly libelous action was committed when the stories were published in New York and not because of the work done by the reporter in Alabama.

Both decisions, by Judges Jones and Grooms, are subject to reversal by higher courts, and The Times has already asked the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for permission to appeal the lower Federal Court ruling.

Under Federal rules, a permit is necessary before an appeal can be filed, since none of the libel suits has been tried on its merits.

But unless and until they are overturned, the decisions handed down by Judges Jones and Grooms are binding.

And under the reasoning followed by the Federal judge, any out-of-state paper that assigns a reporter to cover a story in Alabama could be held accountable in Alabama courts.

Six of the suits growing out of the Salisbury series ask for $500,000 each. They were filed by Mayor James W. Morgan of Birmingham and Commissioners Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner and Bessemer City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson.

The other, for $100,000, was filed by Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham detective.

Mr. Salisbury pictured Birmingham as a city filled with "emotional dynamite of racism"; as a city where telephones were tapped and mail intercepted and opened, and as a city where "the eavesdropper, the informer, the spy have become a fact of life."

Reporter a Defendant

The grand jury that indicted Mr. Salisbury took a close look at the series he wrote, and Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger promised to recommend speedy remedial action if the conditions Mr. Salisbury described were found to exist.

The newsman himself was invited to testify, but declined.

Meanwhile, because criminal libel is a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a $500 fine on each count, there is doubt whether Salisbury could be forced to return to Alabama to answer the charges. Even if he could be extradited, Governor Rockefeller of New York would have to consent.

Mr. Salisbury is a defendant in all seven of the libel suits on file in Birmingham, but court officials say he will not have to appear in person if and when they are tried.

If he did, he might subject himself to arrest on the criminal libel indictment. But, again, he might be immune to arrest as long as he is in court as a defendant. Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger has declined to speculate on that question.

Neither would the prosecutor disclose the details of the forty-two counts in the indictment. He said they must be kept secret, under Alabama law, until the defendant is in custody and bond is set.

No date has been fixed for trial of the libel suits in Birmingham because of the pending request for an appeal. Here in Montgomery, Judge Jones last Wednesday denied a motion by The Times to have the Montgomery case delayed until January. It is set for Oct. 31.

Before indicting Mr. Salisbury, the Bessemer grand jury had a clash with a Methodist minister, the Rev. Robert Hughes, who has taken an active part in racial affairs as executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. He spent four days in jail for refusing to divulge the names of members of his organization, whose expressed purpose is the betterment of race relations in Alabama.

Later, Mr. Hughes' credentials as a minister were recalled by the North Alabama Methodist Conference, but the conference said it had nothing to do with the grand jury investigation.

The action was taken, the conference said, because Mr. Hughes had failed to assume the pastorate of a church.

Still later he was reinstated as a minister and transferred to the Southern Rhodesia Conference as a missionary to Africa. He said he welcomed the transfer.

Whether Mr. Hughes was one of the persons Mr. Salisbury talked to while in Birmingham was not made known.

Publisher's Statement

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, issued this statement:

"Each of these decisions raises an issue of grave public importance in connection with the reporting by news media across state lines from areas in which tension exists. Since the issues are still pending in court The Times reserves any public comment.

"The Times has repeatedly reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. Harrison Salisbury as a reporter. His decision not to accept the invitation to appear before the Alabama grand jury was taken on the advice of counsel and with the concurrence of The New York Times."

JUDGE DENIES TIMES DELAY IN LIBEL SUITS

The New York Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21 (AP)—Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones denied a motion by The New York Times Company today to have the trial of $1,500,000 in libel suits filed by Montgomery's three city commissioners delayed until January.

The case has been set for jury trial Oct. 31.

The state court judge allowed The Times until Oct. 4 to file its answers and set this date for the parties to the suit to settle their pleadings in preparation for the trial.

The suits, for $500,000 each, were filed after an advertisement appeared in The Times March 29 soliciting funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr. King was charged with falsifying state income tax returns. He later was acquitted.

The advertisement was critical of the handling of Negro demonstrations at Alabama State College.

Times attorneys had also objected to answering certain interrogatories, sent them by attorneys for the city commissioners, on whether the statements in the advertisement were true or false and what efforts The Times had made to investigate the statements.

Judge Jones ruled that The Times' attorneys could only be required to state whether they contended the statements were true.

He held that the truth or falsity of the statements would be a jury question.

N. Y. Times Loses $500,000 In Libel Case Award

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 3 (AP)—A jury in state court late today awarded Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan a libel judgment of $500,000 against The New York Times and four Alabama Negro ministers.

It was reported to be the largest verdict every awarded by a jury in Alabama.

The jurors deliberated two hours and 10 minutes before Foreman Wheeler McDade announced the verdict.

McDade is a civilian employe at Maxwell Air Force Base.

In awarding the police commissioner half a million dollars, the jurors gave him the entire amount he asked in his suit, the first to be tried out of several pending against The New York Times.

Attorneys for Sullivan, for The Times, and for four Alabama Negro ministers brought into court as co-defendants summed up the case earlier in the day with sharply conflicting arguments.

Ask Paper To Pay

The police commissioner's lawyers, Roland Nachman and Robert E. Steiner III of Montgomery, appealed to the jurors to make the newspaper pay for what they called a "malicious" advertisement which ran in The Times.

Said Steiner in his final argument:

"Newspapers are very fine things, but newspapers have got to tell the truth. One way to get their attention and the attention of everybody else who publishes newspapers is to hit them in the pocketbook."

Nachman expressed it this way:

"We don't ask you to punish The New York Times out of hate ... but that is the only way they can be told effectively that when they write about citizens of this community, they have to tell the truth."

Nachman's reference to "hate" came in response to an argument earlier by Birmingham Attorney T. Eric Embry, one of The Times' lawyers.

Appeal to Base Motives

Embry had accused Steiner of basing his argument on sectional hatred. He said the young Montgomery attorney "has appealed to every base motive of man . . . by making snide references to people living in other parts of the country'"

Sullivan's attorneys told the jury the evidence in the three-day trial showed conclusively that:

1. The advertisement which prompted the libel suit was false and libelous.

2. It reflected on the police commissioner's conduct of office.

3. The Times failed to take proper precautions to check the accuracy of statements in the full-page ad before it appeared in the newspaper last March 29.

The advertisement solicited funds for the Defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. while the Negro integration leader faced charges of lying about his Alabama state income tax returns. He later was acquitted.

References To Sullivan

Embry, speaking for the newspaper, argued to the jury that:

1. The statements in the ad were substantially correct except for one which said the dining hall at Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery was padlocked as a result of student demonstrations last Spring.

2. Nothing in the advertisement could be construed as a reference to Sullivan.

3. Employes of the Times took all precautions that "a normal human being" would take to screen the ad in compliance with a company policy.

Times employes had testified they found no reason to question the advertisement.

Although Sullivan conceded, in his testimony yesterday, that his reputation has not suffered as far as he can tell, his attorneys argued that under Alabama law, the commissioner doesn't have to show damages.

Law Presumes Damages

"The law presumes damages from false statements," said Steiner.

Negro attorney Fred Gray, speaking for the Negro defendants, insisted that there was nothing in the evidence to dispute their claim that their names were used in the advertisement without their consent.

He urged the jurors to apply the golden rule in weighing the claim against the Negro clergymen—the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Solomon S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The Negro ministers' names and those of 62 others appeared in the advertisement as endorsers of the appeal for funds for King's legal defense.

The ad dealt in part with the handling of Negro student demonstrations here last spring.

Sullivan's libel suit is one of four filed by members of the city commission and Gov. John Patterson as a result of the advertisement, and the first to be tried. Seven other claims for libel are on file in Federal court in Birmingham because of a series of stories published in The Times about racial conditions in and around Birmingham.

In addition, Times reporter Harrison Salisbury, who wrote the series, is under indictment on 42 charges of criminal libel.

$500,000 Damages Awarded Sullivan By Times Suit Jury

Ruling Gives Police Head Full Amount

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

A verdict of half a million dollars — apparently the largest ever awarded here — was awarded Montgomery City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan Thursday.

The defendants were the New York Times and four Alabama Negro ministers. Each had been charged with responsibility for statements damaging to Sullivan's reputation contained in an ad appearing in the New York paper.

Several lawyers in the courtroom as the verdict was announced said the damages were the biggest ever awarded in a state court.

A Circuit Court jury deliberated two hours before announcing at 5:50 p.m. that they had reached a decision.

RECEIVED QUIETLY

The verdict was received quietly in the courtroom, where lawyers, court officials, newsmen, and a handful of spectators were waiting.

In his closing argument, Montgomery attorney Roland Nachman representing Sullivan, urged the jury:

"We want you to show how you resent this slur on the reputation of this man you have elected police commissioner."

Answering defense arguments that no malice was intended in the Times advertisement which alleged that local Negro demonstrators were oppressed, Nechman said the advertisement's "reckless, violent language is evidence of malice."

Towards the close of his argument, Nachman turned toward the table where lawyers for the Times were seated, pointed his finger and exclaimed:

WHOLE TRUTH

"When you write about a citizen of this town, you tell the truth, Mr. New York Times,—the whole truth—and you won't have to face suit in this county!"

Nachman also argued that the Times attorneys had failed to even attempt to show that the statements in the ad were true, "the one thing in the world that would have been a complete defense."

Eric Embry, summing up the case for the Times, contended that newspaper employes who took the ad in question acted in good faith and without malice.

He said "a superhuman system" would be needed to verify the truth of every statement in advertisements sent to the newspaper.

And he asked, "Where is the evidence that has shown you that Mr. Sullivan has suffered any injury?"

'FAVORABLE PUBLICITY'

Far from being injured by the ad, suggested Embry, Sullivan has received "favorable publicity as a result of this litigation."

He also attacked the closing argument of Sullivan's attorney, Robert Steiner III, charging that it sought to inflame the jurors against residents of other sections of the country.

He said Steiner was "appealing to every base motive in man."

Steiner had previously told the jurors that: "Newspapers are very fine things, but newspapers have got to tell the truth."

"One way to get their attention and the attention of everybody else who publishes newspapers is to hit them in the pocketbook."

Steiner argued that the wording of the advertisement made it evident that it was directed at Montgomery's city officials.

'FAILED MISERABLY'

Attorney Fred Gray closed his case by insisting that the plaintiff had "failed miserably" in linking four Negro co-defendants to their libel charges.

Gray pointed out that the four Negro ministers—Solomon Seay Sr., Ralph Abernathy, J. E. Lowery, and Fred Shuttleworth — had all denied authorizing the use of their signatures or of even having knowledge that the ad was to be published.

Calling them "the forgotten defendants in this case," he urged that the state had produced almost no testimony to implicate them in the publishing of the ad.

And he got one of the few laughs of the proceedings when he asked facetiously:

"How could these individual defendants retract something, if you'll pardon the expression, that they didn't 'tract.'"

In charging the jury, Judge Walter B. Jones advised that "The parties stand before you on equal footing, and are equal at the bar of justice.

"Whether they belong to this race or that has nothing to do with this case."

'WITHOUT REGARD . . .'

Following the verdict, the four Negro defendants issued a statement:

"Naturally, we regret the fact that the verdict of this jury is against us. Nevertheless, we reiterate the absolute truth

matter: We had no responsibility in the publication, composition, or providing of materials in the ad in question. Neither did we give our consent to affix our names. That is, it seems to us, one of the many trials and tribulations inflicted upon us as we continue to struggle for freedom and human dignity for all Americans without regard to race or color."

The advertisement which led to the law suit appeared in the Times last March, seeking funds with which to defend the Rev. Martin Luther King against perjury charges.

King was subsequently acquitted of giving false statements in an income tax return. The trial was held in the same courtroom in which the libel action was tried.

The advertisement charged "Southern violators" with harassing King, bombing his home, and arresting him on trumped-up offenses.

It further charged that Negro students at Alabama State College had been expelled after singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" on the Capitol steps here, and that local police ringed the campus, armed with shotguns and tear gas.

In New York, the New York Times was reported as having no comment on the jury award.

SULLIVAN, ATTORNEYS HAPPY AT VERDICT

A $500,000 award in a libel suit brings smiles to the faces of City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and his attorneys in Circuit Court here. Sullivan is second from the left. His lawyers, (left to right), are Sam Rice Baker, Calvin Whitesell, Roland Nachman, and Robert Steiner III.

Jury begins Times probe, writ denied

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 1—Grand Jury investigation of New York Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury got under way here today after Alabama Supreme Court denied a petition by one of the witnesses.

Robert E. Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, had petitioned the courts to set aside a subpoena duces tecum requiring him to produce records, canceled checks and other material of the council.

Hughes lost the first round yesterday to have the subpoena set aside when it was denied here by Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwin Jr. Judge Goodwin received a telephone call this morning to the effect that Alabama Supreme Court denied Hughes' petition for writ of mandamus.

The Grand Jury's investigation of Salisbury hinges on a series of articles in The New York Times which have been termed "libelous and slanderous" of the Bessemer-Birmingham area.

Attorneys for Salisbury informed Deputy Sol. Howard Sullinger that they have advised Salisbury not to accept Sullinger's invitation to testify before the Grand Jury either today or tomorrow.

THE ATTORNEYS said it was their judgment that it would be improper for Salisbury to appear before the Grand Jury while several civil libel suits are pending.

The Bessemer Division Grand Jury is making the probe under Alabama criminal laws relating to libel and slander.

In his petition to have the subpoena duces tecum set aside, Hughes listed numerous grounds. **Among those grounds is one saying the furnishing of such information to the Grand Jury would unlawfully interfere with the rights of certain persons to join and contribute to organizations involved in work of controversial nature.**

Among the numerous witnesses who have been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury in the Salisbury investigation are public officials and newspaper men.

Included in the persons expected to testify are Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor, Birmingham Police Chief Jamie Moore, Leroy Simms, managing editor of The Birmingham News, E. L. Holland, editorial page editor of The News, Roger Thames of The News, Clarke Stallworth, Birmingham Post-Herald, Atty. Arthur Shores, The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and others.

Thomas N. Carruthers Jr. has requested the law firm of Morgan and Shores to give Hughes "such counsel as may be required in order that his rights may be fully protected and in order that the Bessemer Grand Jury be given all the information to which it is legally entitled."

Atty. Charles Morgan Jr. was present at the Courthouse here today as Hughes waited for call by the Grand Jury.

IN A LETTER to the Morgan and Shores law firm, Carruthers said, "I feel that the bar has a duty to counsel and to defend all of our citizens, irrespective of whether their views or the views attributed to them, agree with my views or with the views of a majority of our bar."

Carruthers, in his letter, said it appears that Hughes' financial means are not substantial and the matter would probably have to be undertaken for a fee which would probably not be commensorate with the work involved.

Carruthers said he would contact John Gillon, president of the Birmingham Bar, and ask him, if the Morgan and Shores firm or Hughes so desire, to request other members of the bar to give Hughes counsel as required.

Minister Is Jailed During Investigation

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 2.—(AP)—A witness was jailed Friday for refusing to give satisfactory answers in a grand jury investigation of The New York Times' account of racial conflict in the Birmingham area.

Second Day

This was the second day of the investigation delving into accounts of racial trouble published in The Times last spring under the byline of Harrison Salibury.

In a quick sequence of events: The Rev. Robert E. Hughes appeared before the grand jury for about 15 minutes when first called.

Deputy Corcuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger came out of the grand jury room and said he would institute contempt proceedings against Hughes at the request of the grand jury.

Changed Mind

Midway through the contempt proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Hughes' attorneys said he would answer the grand jury's questions.

The contempt proceeding was stopped and the Rev. Mr. Hughes went back to the grand jury.

Then, suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Hughes came out again, still facing contempt proceedings.

Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn ordered the Rev. Mr. Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself."

Times lawyer to ask new trial in libel

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5—(AP)—An attorney says The New York Times will seek a new trial in a libel suit which resulted in a $500,000 judgment against the newspaper and four Negro ministers.

The Times' lawyer, T. Eric Embry of Birmingham, disclosed the plans Friday in the wake of a state court verdict—headed for appeal—awarding a half million dollars to Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

Sullivan filed suit against the newspaper and the Negroes, claiming he was libeled in a Times advertisement which criticized handling of Negro anti-segregation protests in Montgomery last Spring.

Plans for an appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court already had been announced by Times attorneys, and a motion for a new trial is the customary forerunner of that.

EMBRY SAID the re-trial plea will contend that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in allowing opinionated testimony in the three-day trial which ended Thursday.

Specifically, Embry said he will challenge testimony in which several of Sullivan's witnesses were asked if they thought the full-page Times advertisement damaged or could damage his reputation.

A new trial will be sought after the original trial record is reproduced, Embry said. Motions for retrial are required by law to be submitted within 30 days.

Negro co-defendants with the newspapers were the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., of Montgomery, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

THE MONTGOMERY official's lawsuit was the first to be tried of four libel complaints by members of the City Commission and Gov. John Patterson.

Besides the four suits filed here, The Times faces seven libel suits in Birmingham stemming from a series of articles on racial conditions in that area. Its author, Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury, has been indicted on 42 counts of criminal libel.

31 1960

More About National Negro Newspaper Week

31

Forthright and positive affirmation as to the need of a Negro Press is more self evident now than ever before. With freedom undergoing a challenge at home and abroad a crusading, militant and vigilant press is needed to safeguard human rights.

Atlanta Daily World

Editor William O. Walker, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, and Dr. A. G. Gaston, appearing on the NBC Today Show, extolled the Negro Press for its special role in the freedom struggle.

Atlanta Daily

Each noted that there would always be a vital, vibrant function of the Negro Press to serve its people while working towards integration and full acceptance in American life.

The Negro Press serves special interests in much the sense that the Wall Street Journal, Billboard, Downbeat, various trade union publications, political organs, church journals, and other channelized media.

Thurs 3-17-60

Negro newspapers guard every human right by supplying the facts and information necessary to achieve full citizenship. They are as it has aptly been stated: The eyes, ears and conscience of its readers.

P 6

Millions of Americans through the appearance of the NNPA spokesman on the Today Show have been awakened to the responsibility of the Negro Press. They have been assured that it will forever continue as a special media to serve a minority that needs special representation.

The voice of the Negro Press will continue to ring out with clarity, strength, militancy, and dedication in quest of freedom. Over a period of 133 years the Negro Press has worked towards the highest ideals of democracy, and will continue to strive to make freedom ring.

It should be noted that the first Negro newspaper in Georgia was the Colored American. The oldest in the point of service is the Savannah Tribune founded in 1875.

Dr. C. A. Bacote, professor of History, Atlanta University, in noting "The Early Negro Press in Georgia," notes: "The reduction in Negro illiteracy made possible the development of the Negro Press. . . ."

Dr. Bacote calls attention to the goals of Georgia's first race newspaper, the Tribune, in his research—"devoted to the advancement and elevation of the colored races . . . . will be firm in its advocacy of justice to the colored people, and will endeavor to teach them their duties as Christians and citizens."

Then, as 133 years ago, the Negro Press acknowledged its responsibility and today continues in this high tradition.

President Eisenhower In Greeting To Negro Press

The Call Kansas City, Mo
Jan 3-18-60

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a telegram of greeting to the National Newspaper Publishers association on the observance of National Negro Newspaper week March 13-19.

His telegram reads as follows:

W. O. Walker, President
National Newspaper Publishers Association
2319 E. 55 St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

It is a pleasure to join in the observance of Negro Newspaper Week. The publication of "FREEDOM JOURNAL" 133 years ago was a significant event in the life of our nation and for the world. The concept of truth—Freely, Accurately and Bravely expressed—undergirds the liberty of us all.

This is a noble theme to commemorate during Negro Newspaper Week.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Negro Newspaper Week

The White House,
Washington, D. C.

The Louisville Defender
W. O. Walker, President
National Newspaper Publishers Association
2319 E. 55 St. Louisville, Ky
Cleveland, Ohio. Thurs. 3-17-60

It is a pleasure to join the observance of Negro Newspaper Week. The publication of "FREEDOM JOURNAL" 133 years ago was a significant event in the life of our nation and for the world. The concept of truth—Freely, Accurately and Bravely expressed—undergirds the liberty of us all. This a noble theme to commemorate during Negro Newspaper Week.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Russwurm Winners Announced During 133rd Tribute

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga

By FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.
(Chairman, NNPA Public Relations Committee))

March 13 through 19 is Negro Newspaper Week. This is the annual time when more than 200 weekly and daily newspapers published by Negroes observe the founding of the first Negro newspaper — FREEDOM'S JOURNAL — in 1827. These newspapers make a concerted effort to project the vital role they play in championing the cause of freedom for all peoples.

"Negro Newspapers Educate for Freedom" is the theme of this 133rd anniversary observance. The mere fact that there is still need for a militant and crusading Negro press indicates the many equities that yet exist and the freedoms that must be won.

Thus, this observance is no mere indulgence in self-praise. Rather, it is re-evaluation of original purpose and function in the light of our atomic age.

The primary purpose of Negro newspapers, which is of great significance to the public, is reflected in the 1960 theme — "Educators for Freedom."

THE RIGHT TO KNOW

One of the most priceless of our freedoms is the RIGHT TO KNOW and to BE INFORMED. As the eyes, ears and conscience of its readers, Negro newspapers jealously guard every human right by supplying the facts and information necessary to achieve full citizenship. Only through an exacting awareness that challenges and motivates can progress be won. This is a never-ending function, which often must be strong and vocal in order to give downtrodden people enlightened self-interest. Thus Negro newspapers perform a singular service when they alert and challenge their readers to cooperatively wage relentless battles against all enemies of their freedoms — because freedom thrives only in the breast of informed men.

As long as there is a Negro press, there will be no encroachment on their readers' rights to be correctly informed about conditions and men who would deny them their just and human rights. For this is the real function of the Negro press, as it has been throughout the past 133 years . . . A dedicated mission that indeed is worthy of rededication annually at this time.

RUSSWURM AWARDS

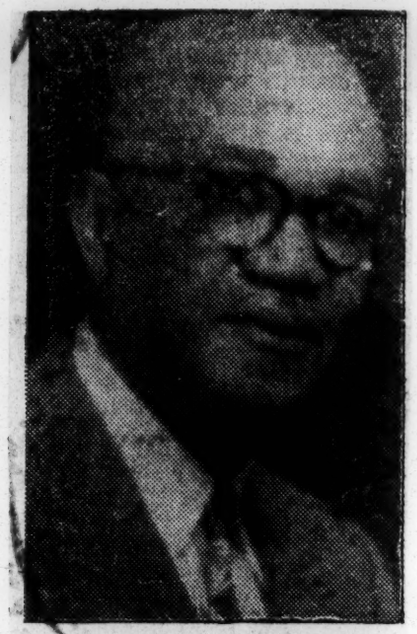
The National Newspaper Uublishers Association honors through its 1960 Russwurm Awards, probably its most diversified list of meritorious people to date. The honorees include an internationally famous entertainer, a state governor, a magazine publisher, a financier, a minister, a dramatist, a 13-year-old humanitarian, an African leader, a coach, and a defeated candidate who led a voting crusade.

For the first time in a good while, Negro citees outnumber the white, seven to three. While not chosen by design, this ratio reflects the increasing achievements of people of color.

The citations read: "In recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life." The winners, determined in a poll of member publishers, were announced by Frank L. Stanley, Sr., chairman of the NNPA Public Relations Committee, and publisher of the Louisville Defender. To receive 1960 Russwurm Plaques are:

MADAME JOSEPHINE BAKER —For demonstrating that democracy, love and human understanding can surmount all superficial barriers created by men. Despite her world citizenship, Mme. Baker has American heritage.

ATTY. RUSSELL B. SUGARMON



DR. A. G. GASTON

BEN SCHWARTZWALDER

LORRAINE HANSBERRY

THE HONORABLE EDMUND C. BROWN, Governor of California— For championing and enacting the most liberal legislation in state government — FEPC, Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights Statutes, Repeal of State Law against Intermarriage, Non - Discriminating Community Redevelopment and Urban Renewal Program.

GARDNER COWLES — For using his publication, LOOK magazine, most effectively in the cause of liberalism and against racial injustice; and for recognizing journalistic ability irrespective of race.

A. G. GASTON — For unselfish economic leadership in the resistant south by philanthropically coming to the aid of people who were economically pressured solely because they sought their civil rights.

REVEREND FRANCIS L. GRIFFIN — For sacrificial and Christian leadership in the desegregation of local Virginia schools in the face of mass resistance.

LORRAINE HANSBERRY — For her deeply moving play, "A Raisin in the Sun" in which she reveals human subjection by implacable adversity tempered by an ultimate courage.

ROBERT HILL — 13-year-old humanitorian cited for vividly demonstrating the biblical quotation, "and a little child shall lead them," by successfully launching a $400,000

JOSEPHINE BAKER

TOM MBOYA

medical supplies campaign for the world renown medical missionary, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who directs a hospital in darkest Africa.

TOM MBOYA, Chairman of the African People's Conference — For his dynamic leadership in African politics and labor, and for his unusual crusade "to save the white man from himself."

COACH BEN SCHWARTZWALDER — For demonstrating the true spirit of sports by refusing to bow to Dixie tradition by walking out when Negro players were discriminated against.

ATTORNEY RUSSELL B. SUGARMON — For his history-making bid and courageous performance in seeking the post of Commissioner of Public Works. As a result, Negroes registered in record numbers and demonstrated unprecedented unity in the area of politics.

Four of these citees will be interviewed on NBC's Monitor radio network program March 11 and 13, and will initiate the 133rd anniversary of the Negro Press. They are: Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown from California, Lorraine Hansberry from New York City, Robert Hill from Naples, Italy, and Tom Mboya from Nairobi, Kenya East Africa.

On March 16, the anniversary date of the first Negro newspaper, FREEDOM's JOURNAL, another Russwurm award winner, A. G. Gaston, of Birmingham, Alabama, will appear with William O. Walker, NNPA president, of Cleveland, Ohio, on Dave Garroway's television program, "TODAY."

Negro Newspapers Dedicate For Freedom

March 12 through 19 is Negro Newspaper Week. This is the annual time when more than 200 weekly and daily newspapers published by Negroes observe the founding of the first Negro newspaper—Freedom's Journal, in 1827. These newspapers make a concerted effort to project the vital role they play in championing the cause of freedom for all peoples.

"Negro Newspapers Educate for Freedom" is the theme of this 133rd anniversary observance. The mere fact that there is still need for a militant and crusading Negro press indicates the many inequities that yet exist and the freedoms that must be won.

Thus, this observance is no mere indulgence in self-praise. Rather, it is re-evaluation of original purpose and function in the light of our atomic age.

The primary purpose of Negro newspapers, which is of great significance to the public, is reflected in the 1960 theme—"Educators for Freedom."

One of the most priceless of our freedoms is the RIGHT TO KNOW and to BE INFORMED. As the eyes, ears and conscience of its readers, Negro newspapers jealously guard every human right by supplying the facts and information necessary to achieve full citizenship. Only through an exacting awareness that challenges and motivates can progress be won. This is a never-ending function, which often must be strong and vocal in order to give downtrodden people enlightened self-interest. Thus Negro newspapers perform a singular service relentless battles against all enemies of their freedoms—because freedom thrives only in the breast of informed men.

As long as there is a Negro press there will be on encroachment on their readers' right to be correctly informed about conditions and men would deny them their just and human rights. For this is the real function of the Negro press, as it has been throughout the past 133 years. . . . A dedicated mission that indeed is worthy of rededication annually at this time.

The National Newspaper Publishes Association honors through its 1960 Russwurm Awards, probably its most diversified list of meritorious people to date. The honorees include an internationally famous entertainer, a state governor, a magazine publisher, a financier, a minister, a dramatist, a 13-year-old humanitarian, an African leader, a coach, and a defeated candidate who led a voting crusade.

For the first time in a good while Negro cities outnumber the white seven to three. While not choen by design, this ration reflects the increasing achievements of people of color.

The citations read: "In recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life." The winners, determind in a poll of member publishers, were announced by Frank L. Stanley, Sr. chairman of the NNPA Public Relations Committee, and publisher of the Louisville Defender. To receive 1960 Russwurm Plaques are:

MADAM JOSEPHINE BAKER—For demonstrating that democracy, love and human understanding can surmount all superficial barriers created by men Despite her world citizenship, Mme. Baker has American heritage.

THE HONORABLE EDMUND C BROWN, Governon of California—for championing and enacting the most liberal legislation in state government—FEPC, Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights Statutes, Repeal of State Law against intermarriage Non-discriminating community Redevelopment and Urban Renewal Program

GARDNER COWLES—For using his publication, LOOK Magazine most effectively in the cause of liberalism and against racial injustice: and for recognizing journalistic ability irrespective of race.

A. G. GASTON—For unselfish economic leadership in the resistant south by philanthropically coming to the aid of people who were economically pressured solely because they sought their civil rights.

REVEREND FRANCIS L GRIFFIN—For sacrifical and Christian leadership in the desegregation of local Virginia schools in the face of mass resistance.

LORRAINE HANSBERRY — For her deeply moving play, "A Raisin in the Sun" in which she reveals human subjection by implacable adversity tempered by an ultimate courage

ROBERT HILL — 13-year-old humanitarian cited for vividly demonstrating the biblical quotation "and a little child shall lead them," by successfully launching a $40,000 medical supplies campaign for the world renown medical missionary, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who directs a hospital in darkest Africa

TOM MBOYA, Cairman of the African People's Conference — For his dynamic leadership in African politics and labor, and for his unusual crusade "to save the white man from himself."

COACH BEN SCHWARTZWALDER—For demonstrating the true spirit of sports by refusing to bow to Dixie tradition by walking ou when his Negro players were discriminated against.

ATTORNEY RUSSELL BE SUGARMON—For his history-making bid and courageous performance in seeking the post of Commissioner of Public Works. As a result, Negroes registered in record numbers and demonstrated unprecedented unity in the area of politics.

Four of these cities will be interviewed on NBC's Monitor radio network program March 11 and 13 and will initiate the 133rd anniversary of the Negro Press. They are Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown from California, Lorraine Hansberry from New York City, Robert Hill from Naples, Italy, and Tom Mboya from, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

On March 16, the anniversary date of the firs Negro newspaper, FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, another Russwurm award winner, A. G Gaston, of Birmingham, Alabama, will appear with William O. Walker, NNPA president, of Cleveland Ohio, on Dave Garroway's television program, "TODAY."

Freedom Workman

The National Newspaper Publishers Association is saluting Dr. A. G. Gaston, local business and civic leader among ten "most diversified list of meritorious people to date." He is among the 1960 Russwurm Award citees.

These citations are announced annually during the observance of Negro Newspaper Week which is celebrated during the week which includes, March 16, the date on which the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom Journal" appeared in 1827. This is the 133rd anniversary of the publication of the first Newspaper in this nation.

DR. A. G. GASTON

The citation reads: "In recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as ideals of the American way of life."

The recognition came to Dr. Gaston "For unselfish economic leadership in the resistant south by philanthropically coming to the aid of people who were economically pressured solely because they sought their civil rights."

Birmingham World considers this a most timely observation. For it is in the area of job opportunity in which Negro persons beaten by the economic hammer of bigoted men may find a haven of protection that should concern Negro leadership. Negro business men who believe in economic liberty have the challenge to expand, broaden, and improve their business operation to provide job shelter for those wrongful persecuted for merely seeking to enjoy the blessings of democracy and sweet fruits of freedom.

In turning the spotlight on some of those contributing to the growth of freedom and dignity, the Negro-newspaper press is dramatizing the theme, "Negro Newspapers Educate for Freedom."

Dr. Gaston has been a freedom workman and is providing leadership and inspiration in varied fields. Economic freedom is one of the root freedoms in a democracy. It has often been said that political freedom and economic freedom go hand in hand.

It should be pointed out that things are no better for the Negro group in the economic field than in the political field. He faces the same obstacles growing out of the same system. No one can say with any truth or validity that because of the system certain things came. Rather it should be said that in spite of them, and with the helping hand of God, our group is struggling through.

This is a remarkable list of 1960 Russwurm Award citees. We are glad to salute all of them.

1827 – Negro Press Week – 1960

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 3-19-60.

(AN EDITORIAL)

ONE hundred and thirty-three years ago Freedom's Journal was launched in New York City by JOHN RUSSWORM, a free Negro dedicated to the cause of liberty.

The spirit of RUSSWORM inspires some one hundred and fifty Negro owned and edited newspapers like the JOURNAL AND GUIDE to keep up the fight until the battle is won—be it another half century.

For it has been apparent to all that nothing happened at Appomattox on April 9th, 1865, except the cessation of military operations.

The old confederate South has never given up its intentions to withhold from Negro Americans the benefits of full citizenship, or those opportunities for training and employment which lead to full citizenship.

A living example of it is being demonstrated daily in the U. S. halls of Congress. Eighteen senators from the most adamant southern states, including Senators BYRD and ROBERTSON of Virginia, carried on a continuous filibuster for five days and nights in an effort to withhold from Negroes priviliges and rights enjoyed by every single white American.

The Negro press enjoys the goodwill and confidence of the American Negro public, and also a great many white Americans, who subscribe for and read it, in order to get "the other side of the coin," in the issues involved.

We often receive private words of encouragement from fair-minded white people of the South.

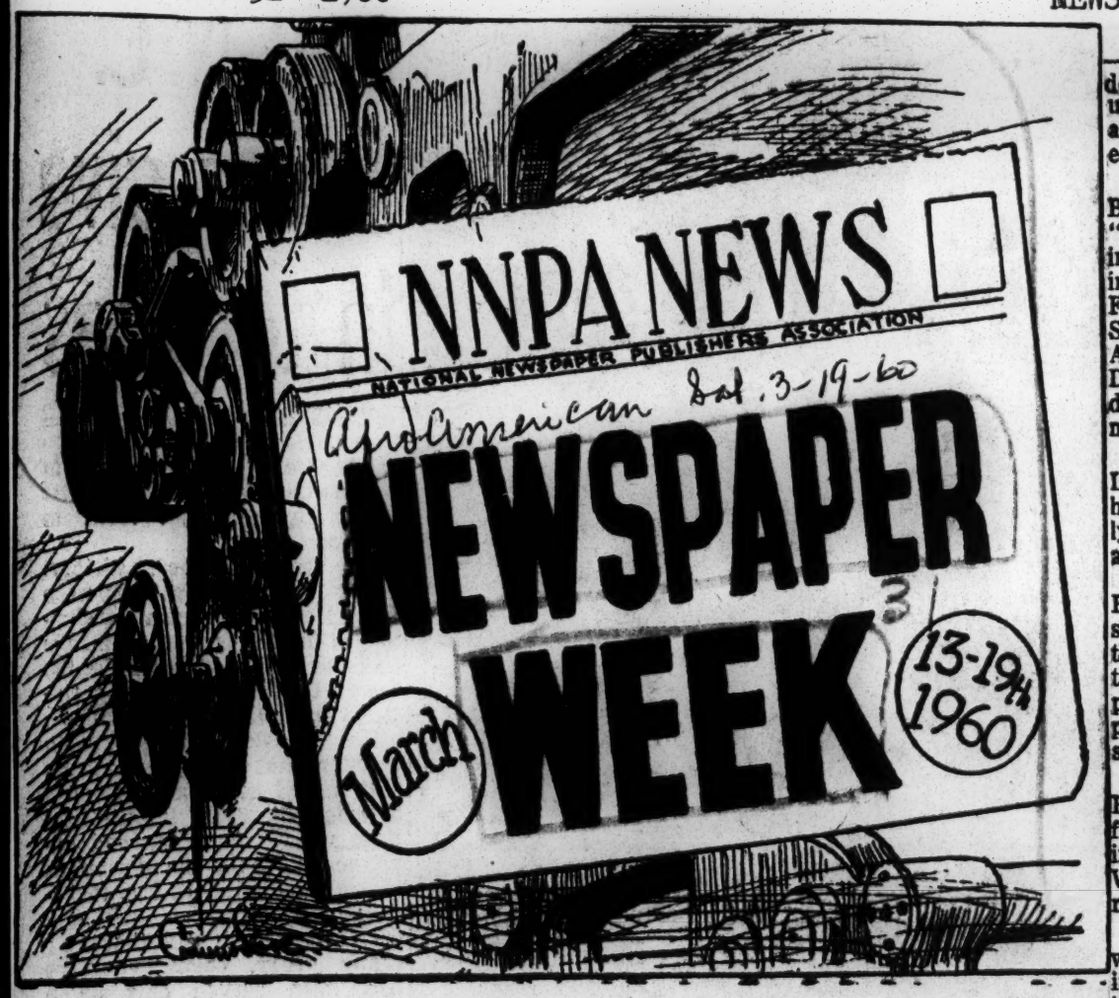
Our leadership changes from mature generation to mature generation, and usually adheres to the aim as expressed in all Negro newspapers—a determination to achieve legally full American citizenship.

The Negro press has been the mouthpiece and support of all organizations striving for full freedom for the race. Without this support by the press many of them would have found it difficult to carry out their programs.

We will carry on in the faith of RUSSWORM, DOUGLASS. MURPHY, PERRY, MITCHELL, COOPER, ABBOTT, VANN and other pioneers who have passed from the scene of action to their eternal reward.

31 1960

NEWSPAPER WEEK



133rd anniversary celebrat'n of Newspaper Week starts

The Afro-American 3-19-60

Baltimore Md.

One of the outstanding features of Newspaper Week, March 13 - 19, will be the presentation of the 1960 Russwurm awards to ten outstanding world citizens.

3-19-60

The awards, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, will go to an entertainer, a state governor, a magazine publisher, a financier, a minister, a dramatist, a 13 - year - old humanitarian, football coach and a defeated candidate who led a voting crusade.

P. 11

The Russwurm Awards are named for John Russwurm who established the first colored newspaper, Freedom's Journal, in 1827. Now there are more than 200 weekly and daily newspapers published by colored persons.

* * *

THEME OF this year's 133rd anniversary observance is "Newspapers Educate for Freedom."

In the words of Frank L. Stanley Sr., chairman of the NNPA, public relations committee:

"As long as there is a colored press, there will be no encroachment on their leaders' right to be correctly informed about conditions and men who would deny them their just and human rights.

'For this is the real function of the colored press, as it has been throughout the past 133 years... a dedicated mission that indeed is worthy of rededication annually at this time."

Four of the persons cited will be interviewed on March 11 and 13 on NBC's Monitor radio network program. Initiating the "week" will be California Gov. Edmund "Pat" Brown; Lorraine Hansberry; Robert Hill and Tom Mboya.

On March 16, the anniversary of Freedom's Journal, A. G. Gaston of Birmingham, Ala. will appear with William O. Walker, NNPA president, on Dave Garroway's television program, "Today."

* * *

THE RUSSWURM citations "In recognition of outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life."

Receiving the honor will be:

Josephine Baker, entertainer — "For demonstrating that democracy, love and human understanding can surmount all superficial barriers created by men."

Edmund C. "Pat" Brown, Brown, governor of California— "For championing and enacting the most liberal legislation in state government— FEPS, Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights Statutes, Repeal of State Law Against Intermarriage, Non-Discriminating Community Redevelopment and Urban Renewal Program."

Gardner Cowles, publisher, Look Magazine— "For using his publication most effectively in the cause of liberalism and against racial injustice."

A. G. Gaston, business man, Birmingham, Ala. — "For unselfish economic leadership in the resistant south by philanthropically coming to the aid of people who were economically pressured solely because they sought their civil rights."

The Rev. Francis L. Griffin, Farmville, Va. — "For sacrificial and Christian leadership in the desergegation of local Virginia Schools in the face of mass resistance."

Lorraine Hansberry, playwright— "For her deeply moving play, "A Raisin in the Sun," in which she reveals human subjection by implacable adversity tempered by an ultimate courage."

ROBERT HILL, 13 - year - old humanitarian— "For vividly demonstrating the Biblical quotation, "and a little child shall lead them," by successfully launching a $400,000 medical supplies campaign for the world - renowned medical missionary, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who directs a hospital in Africa."

Tom Mboya, chairman of the African People's Conference in Kenya— "For his dynamic leadership in African politics and labor, and for his unusual crusade 'to save the white man from himself.'"

Ben Schwartzwalder, football coach, Syrcause University— "For demonstrating the true spirit of sports by refusing to bow to Dixie tradition by walking out when his colored players were discriminated against."

Russell B. Sugarmon, Memhis, Tenn., attorney— "For his history— making bid and courageous performance in seeking the post of commissioner of public works. As a result, colored persons registered in record numbers and demonstrated unprecedented unity in the area of politics."

Gotham Weekly Closes

The Pittsburgh Courier

Courier Takes Over Age Office in N.Y.C.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-5-60

NEW YORK—The New York edition of The Pittsburgh Courier has moved into offices vacated by the New York Age, a Negro weekly that ceased operations after 80 years of publication.

P-5

● The Courier, which occupied the offices Tuesday, March 1, also, will absorb the Age's circulation and advertising lineage.

In a front-page editorial, in the Feb. 27, edition, Managing Editor Charles S. Stone said the publisher, S. B. Fuller, wealthy cosmetics manufacturer, lost over $300,000 since taking over The Age in 1957.

The newspaper was losing an average of $2,000 per week.

■

MR. FULLER WHO, also, is chairman of the board of The Courier, rejected several offers to sell The Age. Atty. Fleetwood M. McCoy, general counsel for Mr. Fuller, explained that for tax purposes, it would be more economical for the parent organization, the Fuller Products Company, to accept the losses from the newspaper than to sell at this point.

Attorney McCoy said all Age employes were given three-weeks severance pay.

According to Mr. Fuller, who visited The Courier, last week, most of the employes have been absorbed by the Fuller Products Company, which he heads.

■

MR. STONE, IN HIS final editorial, stated:

"Ever since Mr. Fuller took over The Age, back in 1957, it has been a costly proposition, financially. He sunk an incredible $300,000 into The Age during his ownership, sparing no efforts to make it a first-class newspaper.

"Circulation and advertising revenue, however, simply did not keep pace with the financial requirements of the paper. During the last few weeks, it was still costing the publisher over $2,000 weekly."

Fuller said: "It was a hard decision to make. Since 1880, the New York Age has been a leader in its area. For more than three-quarters of a century it has been a part of the history of the Negro in New York, champion of his cause, reporter of his victories and his defeats. It is tragic that this historical newspaper should have to go out of existence."

Race's Oldest Paper Closes Doors Mar. 15

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-5-60

P-1, 3

NEW YORK — An 80 year era in the history of American journalism will come to an end on March 15, 1960 when the New York Age, oldest Negro newspaper in the United States, will go out of publication.

Announcement of the closing of the Age, which was founded in 1880, was made by S. B. Fuller, publisher-treasurer, who stated that a continuing decline in readership and in advertising revenue made the move necessary.

Fuller, a successful cosmetics manufacturer, acquired control of the Age from the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, in 1957. At that time it had been for two years a part of the Chicago Defender chain of newspapers, published by the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company.

ABLE PERSONNEL

Since acquiring the Age, Fuller has staffed it with top fligh writers and advertising person nel, made well-designed changes in editorial policies and topography, and instituted other reforms in an effort to bring the Age back to the leading position it once held in the field.

However, a generation of "new" New Yorkers had turned to daily newspapers and other types of publications, and the decline of the Age continued.

In making his announcement,

31 1960

NEW YORK TELEGRAM AND SUN

Ex-Mag Editor Joins White Daily

NEW YORK — Dale Wright, former magazine editor, has joined the staff of the Scripps-Howard chain's New York World Telegram and Sun, the first Negro newsman to be hired by the afternoon daily. Mr. Wright has been assigned to the newspaper's rewrite desk. He is a graduate of Ohio State University.

N. Y. Times Loses Round In Suit

Ruling Could Affect All Newspapers

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 5 (AP) — Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ruled today The New York Times has done business in Alabama and can be sued for libel in Alabama courts.

Jones denied a motion by The Times to disallow the service of subpenaes on a correspondent in Alabama in order to get the case into court.

His ruling came on a pre-trial motion growing out of three $500,000 libel suits filed against the newspaper by Montgomery's three city commissioners.

Alabama attorneys for the Times declined comment on a possible appeal until they see the full ruling.

The Times contended it does not do business in this state and cannot be sued here.

Jones said his decision does not necessarily apply to other newspapers. He explained that another paper would still have to do business in the state, and the facts in a hearing involving that paper might not substantiate that claim.

Paper Waived Rights

In The New York Times case, Jones also held that the newspaper waived its right to question jurisdiction when it made what lawyers call a general appearance in court.

The three suits grew out of an advertisement soliciting funds for the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., at the time he faced charges of falsifying his Alabama state income tax returns. He subsequently was acquitted.

Jones ruled that at the time the advertisement ran in the Times this year the newspaper was doing business in the state.

He held that the Times gathered news in Alabama, both through regular staff reporters and part-time correspondents, and that it solicited advertising in Alabama and sold newspapers here.

Gathers Stories Here

The judge, in a 10-page written decision, said 11 "admittedly regular staff correspondents" of the Times have spent 153 days in Alabama and turned in 53 bylined stories.

Jones said the news-gathering efforts were co-ordinated and correlated by Harold Faber, Times day national news editor, and Claude Sitton, the newspaper's fulltime Southern regional correspondent.

In addition, he said The Times has three part-time "stringer" correspondents, one in Birmingham, one in Montgomery and one in Mobile.

Attorneys for Mayor Earl James and City Commissioners Frank Parks and L. B. Sullivan also contended in arguments last week that the Times' membership in the Associated Press was another factor of doing business in Alabama.

Jones did not rule directly on that point.

The judge said three advertising representatives spent nearly three weeks in Alabama soliciting advertising, and that an advertising office was opened in Atlanta with Alabama included in its territory.

"The court finds an extensive and continuous course of business activity," Jones wrote, "news gathering, solicitation of advertising, Circulation of newspapers and other products.

"These systematic business dealings in Alabama give the Times substantial contacts with the state of Alabama, considerably in excess of the minimal contacts required by the supreme court decisions (cited by the court as a legal precedent for today's ruling).

"The Times does business in Alabama."

Jones said the city commissioners live in Montgomery and if their reputations were injured, as they contend in the libel suits, the damage occurred here.

"The events occurred largely in Montgomery," he continued, "and witnesses who have knowledge of the truth or falsity of the events as outlined in the advertisement reside in or near Montgomery . .

"The circuit court of Montgomery is the appropriate and convenient forum to try this action."

The advertisement which brought the libel suits criticized the handling of recent Negro student demonstrations at Alabama State College in Montgomery.

Jones said "this court has always been a staunch advocate and defender of freedom of the press."

But, he added, that freedom and other safeguards so not compel the city commissioners to take their witnesses, their evidence, their lawyers and themselves "more than 1000 miles to a distant forum" to try their libel suits.

The Times contended it could be sued only in New York.

Jones has done considerable newspaper writing himself, and contributes a weekly column to the Montgomery Advertiser. He was among the first judges to permit news pictures in his courtroom and has campaigned to get other judges to do likewise.

N. Y. Times Asks Suits Be Voided

Attorneys for the New York Times yesterday filed motions in Federal Court here seeking to have two suits filed by City Detective Joe Lindsey declared void.

The motions argue that the Times is not doing business in Alabama and therefore is not subject to the jurisdiction of Alabama courts.

Lindsey filed the suits last July 19 in connection with the two-part story on Birmingham and Alabama printed by The Times in April.

Lindsey claims there were statements in the Times' story attributed to him that he never made.

Alabama Ruling Subjects Times To Libel Suits

By the Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala.

A judge has ruled that the New York Times does business in Alabama and is subject to suit for libel in state courts.

But Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones's decision, potentially far-reaching in its significance, would not necessarily apply to other newspapers.

Judge Jones said his decree, handed down Aug. 5, was based only on the facts brought out in a pretrial hearing last week. The facts might be different, he explained, in another case involving another paper.

The judge ruled that the Times does business in Alabama because, he found, it gathers news in this state, solicits advertising, and sells newspapers here.

Judge Jones's ruling, unless set aside on appeal beforehand, sets the stage for trial of three $500,000 libel suits filed against the New York newspaper by Montgomery's three city commissioners.

Another suit, for $1,000,000, also has been filed by Gov. John Patterson, but it was not involved directly in Judge Jones's decision.

All four suits grew out of a full-page advertisement in the Times soliciting funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The Negro integration leader was facing trial at the time on charges of falsifying his state income-tax returns. He later was acquitted.

Jury Probes Times Claim

BESSEMER (Ala.) — A grand jury Thursday reportedly opened a two-day investigation of racial incidents in the area as reported in the New York Times last spring.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger said he did not expect Harrison Salisbury of the Times to appear before the grand jury.

Earlier, Sullinger said he asked Salisbury to testify in connection with accounts of racial troubles in the area as published under his byline in the Times.

Sullinger said attorneys for Salisbury had advised him the Times reporter would not appear.

A docket indicated the reports of racial incidents would come before the grand jury Thursday. Sullinger indicated the investigation would take two days.

"If conditions as described in the Times articles are found actually to exist, our grand jury will do all it can to remedy those conditions," Sullinger said. "If they don't exist," he said, "our county and city officials and every law enforcement agency in the county have been libeled and slandered."

Ala. Minister Jailed In 'Times' Libel Case

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP) — A Methodist minister was jailed Friday for what a judge said was refusing to give satisfactory answers in a grand jury investigation of the New York Times' account of racial conflict in the Birmingham area.

Meanwhile, a federal judge in nearby Birmingham ruled that libel suits totaling $3,100,000 against the Times may be tried in Alabama, pending possible appeal by the newspaper.

The libel actions and the grand jury investigation stem from a series of articles published in the Times last April dealing with race relations. They were written under the byline of Harrison Salisbury.

Jailed Friday was the Rev. Robert E. Hughes, who also is executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Rights. He had appeared before the grand jury under a subpoena demanding that he bare the financial records of his organization.

Hughes has contended that the records have no bearing on the case. After Hughes emerged from the hearing room, Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn said the pastor faces contempt charges. He ordered him jailed "until you purge yourself."

Bessemer's police chief and mayor and officials of other nearby towns also testified before the jury Friday. Salisbury's attorneys said he would not appear before the jury.

U.S. Dist. Judge H. H. Grooms ruled in Birmingham that the Times could be served with the libel suits in Alabama because the stories that led to be suits were a result of "work or service in the state of Alabama" by Salisbury as an employe of the New York Times Co. Salisbury is a codefendant in the actions.

Attorneys for the Times argued in a two-day hearing that the Times does not do business in Alabama and therefore could not be served with a suit. The Times said the cause of action was publication of the articles in New York, not Salisbury's gathering of information in Alabama.

Six city commissioners of Birmingham and Bessemer are suing the Times for $500,000 each. A Birmingham city detective also has asked for $100,000.

Times Ruling Likely Today

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—U.S. District Judge H. H. Grooms said Thursday he would rule Friday on whether the New York Times can be served with libel suits in Alabama growing out of articles published last spring.

The judge took under advisement Thursday a motion field by the Times seeking dismissal of the service of the suits.

Involved are seven suits asking damages totaling $3,100,000. The suits followed publication of articles in the Times last April dealing with race relations in the Birmingham area.

Suits seeking $500,000 each were filed by Birmingham City Commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner, and Bessemer City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson. In addition, Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham city detective, filed suit asking $100,000.

The articles carried the byline of Harrison Salisbury, who was named a co-defendant in the suits.

Times series under probe in Bessemer

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 17—An investigation was launched here today into matters relative to articles detrimental to the Bessemer area apeparing in The New York Times.

Dep. Sol. Howard Sullinger said the investigation will determine whether or not The New York Times' articles will be the subject of an inquiry by the Bessemer Division Grand Jury which convenes here Aug. 29.

As part of the preliminary investigation subpoenas duces tecum were issued for John Chadwick of South Magazine and A. P. Ricks, auidtor of Tutwiler Hotel.

In the subpoenas duces tecum Chadwick and Ricks are summoned to appear before Sullinger at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Chadwick was summoned to bring with him "as evidence all records, letters, memoranda, between John Chadwick and/or South Magazine and Harrison S. Salisbury (New York Times reporter) during the months of March and April."

Ricks is summoned to bring with him all records, memoranda, showing all phone calls made from room or rooms at the Tutwiler occupied by Salisbury between April 1 and April 15.

INDICATIONS WERE that the preliminary investigation would determine whether Salisbury and other New York Times personnel would be subpoenaed by the Grand Jury.

There were also strong indications that numerous other witnesses will be subpoenaed in the course of the investigation.

Sullinger said the investigation is being made by the State of Alabama under the criminal laws of the state relative to libel and slander.

Included in the New York Times articles by Salisbury was this comment:" If fear and terror are common in the streets of Birmingham, the atmosphere in Bessemer, the adjacant steel suburb, is even worse."

THERE ARE other references to Bessemer area in the articles.

The three Bessemer City Commissioners, like Birmingham City Commissioners, have already filed libel suits against the New York newspaper.

In Times probe—

Hughes closeted with Grand Jury

BY JOE CAMPBELL, News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6—The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, from all indications, today began answering questions asked him by the Grand Jury investigating New York Times reporter Harrison Salisbury.

Hughes, in county jail since Friday for previously refusing to answer Grand Jury questions, was served a new subpoena in his cell this morning.

The original subpoena, from which Hughes' attorneys have filed a petition to the U. S. Supreme Court, ordered the minister to produce records of the Alabama Council of Human Relations.

THE SUBPOENA served today does not order him to produce the records of the council, of which he is executive director.

Hughes was led back to County Jail when the Grand Jury took its noon recess. Indications were that he would be recalled when the jury reconvenes at 1:30 p.m.

Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Jr. Friday ordered Hughes to remain in jail until he answers questions of the Grand Jury.

As brought out in open court Friday, the jury was asking questions of Hughes pertaining to articles appearing in The New York Times.

The articles, which have resulted in civil libel suits, have been termed slanderous of the Bessemer-Birmingham area. The Grand Jury here is investigating Salisbury under criminal laws relating to slander.

Testimony Ends In Libel Suit Against Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3 (AP).—Testimony was completed late yesterday in the trial of a $500,000 libel suit against the New York Times and four Alabama Negroes. The case is expected to go to the jury today after closing arguments.

Attorneys for the Times put only three witnesses on the stand, all of them employes of the newspaper.

Their testimony was designed to show that the newspaper accepted in good faith the controversial advertisement which prompted the suit by Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and similar legal actions by two other city commissioners and the Governor of Alabama.

Only the Sullivan case is on trial now.

Contend No Consent

Attorneys for the Alabama Negro defendants continued their move to show that the names of the four appeared in the advertisement without their consent.

The four are the Rev. Ralph D. Abernethy and the Rev. Solomon Seay, sr., of Montgomery, The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Although Times attorneys produced evidence that a Negro leader, A. Philip Randolph, had notified the newspaper that the indorsers of the ad had consented to use of their names, Negro attorneys for the four drew conflicting testimony.

New York Writer John Murray testified that names of the four were not in the list originally covered by a letter from Mr. Randolph. He said their names were added by Bayard Rustin of New York, executive director of the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King, which sponsored the advertisement.

Defense Testimony

The last witness of the day was Harding Bancroft, secretary of the New York Times Co., who testified that the newspaper considered the ad as having no reference, direct or indirect, to Mr. Sullivan.

Times advertising salesman Gershon T. Aronson and D. Vincent Redding, manager of the newspapers's advertising acceptability department, testified that they found no reason to question the advertisement.

Mr. Redding said he depended on reputations of some indorsers of the ad in determining its reliability. Asked to name them, he mentioned Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, Harry Belafonte, Nat King Cole, Marlon Brando and several others less well known.

Earlier, Mr. Sullivan testified that he was libeled in the advertisement, although he conceded that, as far as he knows, his reputation has not suffered. However, he contended that the ad implied improper conduct by police and thus reflected on him as the police commissioner.

The advertisement sought funds for the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., when the Negro integration leader was charged with lying about his Alabama State income tax returns. He ultimately was acquitted. It also dealt with handling of demonstrations by students of Alaabma State College.

It said in part that "truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the campus" during a March 8 student demonstration, and that at one point, "their dining hall was padlocked in an effort to starve them into submission."

It also accused what it called "southern violators" of bombing Dr. King's home, arresting him seven tmies for minor offenses, and getting him indicted on the perjury charges.

Hall Not Locked

The Times has said it later found the dining hall never was padlocked during the demonstrations. Attorneys for the newspaper sought to show that this, a reference to expulsion of some students and the income tax indictments could not possibly have referred to Mr. Sullivan because he had nothing to do with such matters.

The Times and the four Negroes also have been sued by Montgomery Mayor Earl James and Commissioner Frank Parks for $500,000 each, and by Gov. John Patterson for $1 million.

In addition, seven other libel claims are pending in Federal court in Birmingham as a result of a series of stories by Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury about racial conditions in and around Birmingham. Mr. Salisbury himself was indicted on a charge of criminal libel by a grand jury in State court at Bessemer, near Birmingham.

Rap Ala. Haters' N.Y. Times Suit

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Integration leaders have come to the defense of the New York Times, which is under attack by segregationists for telling about injustices against Negroes in Alabama cities.

Montgomery city officials have sued over an ad in The Times, and Birmingham officials threaten suit over an article by Harrison Salisbury. Gov. John Patterson is also threatening to sue.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights adopted resolutions stating that such "lawsuits" are intended to blind the eyes of the local public, and cover up the various violations of law and abuses of citizens' rights."

ACTIONS of the officials and of Alabama newspapers were condemned in a letter in the Birmingham News by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of ACMHR and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

A similar stand was taken by Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, president of SCEF and publisher of the Southern Farm and Home, in an editorial in his paper.

The ACMHR said: "We see nothong false, slanderous or calumnious in the articles in question. We submit that there is nothing of substance to be retracted in either; rather there is much more that could be added.

"We believe the racial climate in Alabama, and especially Birmingham, is tense and dangerous mainly because certain elected officials, sworn to uphold the U. S. Constitution, seem more obsessesd with keeping segregation than in protecting individual rights."

Mr. Shuttlesworth defended Salisbury and The Times and then criticized The Birmingham News. He said the newspaper "sought to misrepresent Negroes by writing of a continued high-pressure program by a handful of Negroes."

"That ours is a 'continued high-pressure program' cannot be disputed," Mr. Shuttlesworth told the News. "We are wrestling with wickedness in high places, and the stakes are a continued slow death under segregation or a fullness of life in freedom.

"But ours is not a pressure which arouses men to act like beasts. Thus, in four years, no Negro from our organization has bombed a home, or mobbed a white man, or castrated a white man, or broken into a home for violence.

"In fact, no white today is in danger from a Negro, and our churches will not close their doors to a white person. Our pressure helps men to know the meaning of Brotherhood, and commits them against the evils of segregation which forbids them to act and live like brothers."

"In Montgomery, Ala., after students sang 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' on the State Capitol steps, their leaders were expelled from school and truckloads of polcie armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama State College campus. When the entire student body protested to State authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission.

"Again and again the Southern violators have answered Dr. King's peaceful protests with intimidation and violence. They have bombed his home, almost killing his wife and child. They have assaulted his person. They have arrested him seven times—for 'speeding,' 'loitering' and similar 'offenses.' And now they have charged him with 'perjury'—a felony under which they could imprison him for 10 years."

Times Retracts Portion Of Ad on Alabama

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP).—Acting on a protest by the Governor of Alabama, the New York Times today retracted part of a recently published paid advertisement of "The Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South."

In a letter sent May 9, Gov. Patterson demanded a retraction on grounds that the advertisement accused him of "grave misconduct and of improper actions and omissions" as Governor and ex-officio chairman of the State Board of Education.

The advertisement, carried in the Times on March 29, bore the names of a number of entertainers, writers, clergymen and others prominent in public life.

Didn't Indorse Ad

In its statement the Times said the ad was received in the normal course of business and does not reflect the paper's editorial judgment or opinion.

"Since publication of the advertisement, the Times made an investigation and, consistent with its policy of retracting and correcting any errors or misstatements which may appear in its columns, herewith retracts the two paragraphs complained of by the Governor."

Stating that it never intended to suggest any charge by publication of the ad, the Times said:

"To the extent that any one can fairly conclude from the statements in the advertisement that any such charge was made, the New York Times herewith apologizes to the honorable John Patterson therefor."

Paragraphs Cited

The two retracted paragraphs are:

City detective sues Times for $100,000

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

A Birmingham detective today filed a $100,000 libel suit against The New York Times and its reporter, Harrison E. Salisbury.

Through the legal firm of Hare, Wynn, and Newell, Police Det. Joe Lindsey claims that The Times "thoughtfully and maliciously" published an article concerning him on April 12.

THE SUIT is based on two paragraphs of one of the stories Salisbury wrote about Alabama that have now become famous.

Birmingham's three city commissioners and the Bessemer commission have also filed suits against the paper concerning the articles.

The portion of the Salisbury article involved in Lindsey's suit said:

"The Crommelin viewpoint is deplored even by many violent segregationists. But it seems to have wider acceptance than many Alabamians will publicly admit.

"A POLICEMAN investigating the attempted dynamiting of a Birmingham synagogue was asked if he did not think it a terrible thing. 'It is bad alright,' he replied. 'But you have to admit you Jews brought it on yourself by encouraging the Negroes to integrate.'"

Francis Hare Jr., a member of the firm representing Lindsey, said the detective never made such a statement. He added that Lindsey had never talked to Salisbury.

Attorneys Contend NY Times Didn't Do Business In State

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Attorneys for the New York Times set out to show in Circuit Court here Monday that the newspaper did not do business in Alabama and hence could not be sued in a state court by Montgomery city officials.

The three Montgomery city commissioners are each suing the Times for $500,000, charging they were defamed in an advertisement that sought to raise money for the defense of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King.

In the hearing that opened Monday, attorneys representing the city officials introduced a long series of documents designed to show that the New York newspaper engages in the business of gathering news in this state.

One witness occupied the stand from late morning until the hearing recessed, to be resumed Tuesday morning.

Harcld Faber, day national news editor of the Times, spent most of his time identifying correspondence with "string" correspondents in Alabama, expense accounts of Times reporters, and news stories originating in this state.

Faber described a "stringer" as "a person working for another newspaper on whom we call for news occasionally."

He said there are three string correspondents in Alabama, including Advertiser State Editor Don McKee. The other two are in Birmingham and Mobile.

He testified that these three correspndents were paid by check for stories they sent in, without the deductions taken out of the paychecks of regular Times employes.

The New York paper, he further testified, does not have a regular news staff correspondent in Alabama, but does have one in Georgia, who handles major news stories in all the Southern states.

Under cross examination by Roland Nachman, Faber conceded that the Times makes "an actitve effort" to replace correspondents who quit.

In the ensuing lengthy introduction of documents, Nachman set out to show that the Times frequently engages in news gathering in Alabama.

Defense attorneys repeatedly objected to the introduction of the documents as immaterial and irrelevant and too far removed in time to have a bearing on the case.

Representing the Times is the Birmingham firm of Beddow, Embry and Beddow. They were assisted Monday by Louis M. Loeb and Ronald S. Diana of the New York firm of Lord, Day and Lord, which is retained by the New York Times.

POLICE HANDLING HIT

City Attorney Calviin Whitesell and Robert Steiner III, Sam Rice Baker and Roland Nachman of the firm of Steiner, Crum and Baker, represented the plaintiffs.

The libel suits brought by City

Commissioners Earl James, L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks grew out of an advertisement critical of local police handling of Negro demonstrations.

Among other things, it alleged that the dining hall at Alabama was padlocked during a period of student demonstrations to starve students into submission.

The same advertisement also brought a suit by Gov. John Patterson, who is suing the newspaper and four Alabama Negro leaders for one million dollars.

The arguments made in Circuit Court here Monday would also apply to Patterson's suit.

The Monday hearing was on a motion by The Times to quash service of the suit, its attorneys maintaining that it cannot be properly served according to state procedures since it is a foreign corporation.

N.Y. Times Loses In Move To Have Records Closeted

The Alabama Supreme Court says Judge Walter B. Jones has a right to ask the New York Times to produce documents that will help determine if the newspaper was doing business in Alabama when it published an advertisement which city officials say libeled them.

The court Thursday dismissed a petition for mandamus filed by the Times against Judge Jones which would have required him to set aside his order to produce the papers. The particular case ruled on involves the $500,000 libel suit by Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

The Jones order requires the Times to produce documents, old editions and letters from its Alabama correspondents. Jones has given the newspaper until Wednesday to surrender the files for use in considering the Times' plea that libel suits filed by Sullivan and Commissioner Frank Parks and Mayor Earl James be thrown out. Arguments are set for July 25 on the motion to dismiss the libel suits.

The advertisement on which the commissioners base their suits appeared in the Times on March 29, 1960, under name of the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South.

The officials contend that the advertisement contained misinformation which reflected on their administration.

The Times contends that the suits should be thrown out on the grounds that the newspaper was not doing business in the state when it published the full-page advertisement. In the matter decided by the Supreme Court, Sullivan's attorneys claimed that the requested documents were needed to decide if the Times was doing business in Alabama.

The Times advertisement claimed, among other things, that the dining hall at Alabama State College here was padlocked in an effort to starve demonstrating students into submission.

The case is expected to be tried in the October term of circuit court.

Lawyers for the Times are from the Birmingham firm of Beddow and Beddow. Sam Rice Baker and Roland Nachman represent Sullivan.

Times Suit Testimony Ends, Arguments Set

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Testimony was completed before Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Monday in a hearing to determine whether the New York Times can be sued for libel in a state court.

Montgomery's three city commissioners are each suing the newspaper for $500,000, claiming they were defamed in an advertisement.

Attorneys will make their final arguments Monday on the motion to quash service of the suit on the New York paper.

Attorneys for Commissioners Earl James, L. B. Sullivan, and Frank Parks contend that the Times does business in Alabama, and can hence be sued in an Alabama court.

Attorneys for the Times complain that it does not do business in this state, since it does not own or rent property or have employes stationed in Alabama.

Separate exhibits introduced during the third day of the hearing Wednesday mounted to approximately 350. Most of them were introduced by attorneys for the plaintiffs, who sought to show the extent of Times' activities in Alabama through introduction of news stories, expense accounts and other items.

BRIEF SHOW

The proceedings were enlivened Wednesday by a brief show of temper.

When Roland Nachman, representing the plaintiffs, cited a Supreme Court decision in support of his argument, Ronald Diana, of the New York firm of Lord, Day, and Lord, challenged him.

Diana said that Nachman gave "only half" of the Supreme Court ruling, thus misleading the court.

Nachman heatedly defended his interpretation. Diana left the courtroom to find the court decision in question in the law library of the courthouse.

But while Diana was gone, Nachman revealed that he had the case in question with him. But the dispute was never settled. Judge Jones broke in to tell Nachman's colleague, Sam Rice Baker, to resume cross-examination.

The advertisement that brought on the libel suit entered into the testimony earlier Wednesday.

Joseph Wagner, national advertising manager of the Times, said that he knew nothing of the advertisement before it appeared in the paper.

ACCEPTABILITY DEPARTMENT

"The ad acceptability department checks the copy . . . it is their responsibility," he said.

Roger Waters, Times national circulation manager, testified to the manner in which the New York paper is distributed in Alabama. Wholesale and retail dealers receive the paper, he said, and subscriptions are paid in advance.

"We pay for all transportation," said Waters.

Cross-examined by Baker, he said that credit is given for unsold papers. The signature of the baggageman is obtained by the newspaper dealer in such cases, he further testified.

John J. McCabe, Times assistant comptroller, testified that no one on the Times payroll resides in Alabama, and that the Times has no office, bank account or property in thie state. He specifically stated that string correspondents are not on the Times payroll, and that no deductions are taken from checks mailed to them. Six or more deductions are made from paychecks of regular Times employes, he added.

McCabe also testified that Alabama advertisers only accounted for 46-1,000s of one per cent of Times advertising revenues in 1959.

Testifying briefly were Advertiser Editor Grover C. Hall Jr. and Montgomery Chamber of Commerce Manager Paul Fuller.

MATERIAL RECEIVED

Hall testified to receiving material soliciting his subscription to the New York Times Index, which is published by the New York paper.

Fuller told of being visited by a Times advertising solicitor who sought to sell him a Times advertisement boosting this area as an industrial location.

The libel suit is over a Times advertisement that sought funds with which to defend Negro integration leader Martin Luther King in a trial for perjury. King was acquitted by a Montgomery County jury of lying about his income on a state tax return.

Montgomery's three commissioners charge that the ad, which alleged discrimination against Negro demonstrators, reflected on the way they performed in their offices and defamed them.

Trial In Alabama Due In Libel Suit

Federal Judge Upholds Aim Of Officials To Sue Times In State

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 2. — A Federal judge Friday upheld the service of libel suits in Alabama totaling 3.1 million dollars against The New York Times.

Seven In All

The suits—seven in all—grew out of articles published in The Times last April dealing with race relations in the Birmingham area.

The articles carried the byline of Harrison Salisbury, who was named co-defendant.

The ruling, by United States District Judge H. H. Grooms, means the cases will be tried here, pending possibility of appeal by The Times.

Judge Grooms said The Times could be served with suits in Alabama in this case because the stories that led to the suits were a result of "work or service in the State of Alabama by Mr. Salisbury as an employe of The New York Times Co."

$500,000 Each Asked

Suits seeking $500,000 each were filed by Birmingham city commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner, and Bessemer city commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson. In addition, Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham city detective filed suit asking $100,000.

The suits were served on The Times, contending it is an out-of-state corporation doing business in Alabama, and on two part-time correspondents of The Times in Alabama, contending they were agents of the firm.

N. Y. Times' lawyers fight libel suits

Attorneys for The New York Times appeared in Federal Court today to attempt to derail seven separate libel suits against the newspaper.

U. S. Dist. Judge H. H. Grooms heard motions by The Times to quash service of the suits (dismiss them.)

If Grooms allows the motions, he may dismiss the suits or allow the plaintiffs 30 days in which to attempt service. If the motions are dismissed, the case will be tried here.

THE SUIT GREW out of articles printed in The Times last April entitled, "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham." Two articles were written by Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury, who is named a co-defendant in the suit.s

Bringing the suits are Birmingham City Commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner. Separate suits also were filed by Bessemer City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Harman Thompson. Each of these six suits asked $500,000 damages.

A seventh suit was filed by Birmingham City Det. Joe Lindsay, claiming $100,000 damages. Lindsay charges he was misquoted in The Times article.

The New York Times is being represented by the local firm of Beddow, Embry and Beddow.

REV. HUGHES RELEASED

Jefferson Jury Indicts Times Writer For Libel

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 4-7-60
P1

BESSEMER (AP) — A grand jury Tuesday indicted Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times on 42 counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition would be sought.

A State Supreme Court source in Montgomery said criminal libel would be an extradictable offense. But the source expressed doubt that the governor of Salisbury's home state would grant extradition if Alabama requested it.

Sullinger said the indictment was filed with Circuit Court Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Jr., and that the court closed for the day soon afterward. Goodwyn said he could neither confirm nor deny the indictments because of an Alabama law prohibiting official statements about indicted persons prior to their arrest.

Sullinger declined to discuss the individual counts on the telephone.

The county grand jury began investigating the New York Times stories last Thursday. It recessed last Friday and resumed deliberations Tuesday.

Court officers said the processing of the indictment against Salisbury would begin Tuesday in the Bessemer sheriff's office.

The first of the two New York Times articles which prompted the grand jury investigation said:

"If fear and terror are common in the streets of Birmingham, the atmosphere in Bessemer, the adjacent steel suburb, is even worse."

CITED ESPY CASE

The story went on to mention Barbara Espy, a 19-year-old white woman who complained that she was flogged by white men who accused her of dating Negroes. She denied the accusation. Four white men were indicted on assault and battery charges but have not come to trial.

The Times article also made reference to the reported attack in Bessemer on the mother and sister of a Negro student who participated in a so-called "prayer for freedom."

Before the grand jury started the investigation Sullinger commented:

"If conditions as described in the Times articles are found actually to exist, our grand jury will do all it can to remedy those conditions.

'REQUIRE ANSWER'

"If they don't exist our county and city officials and every law enforcement agency in the county have been libeled and slandered. If this is libel and slander someone should be requried to answer for it."

Sullinger said the maximum penalty in Alabama on conviction of criminal libel is a $500 fine and six months in prison.

The indictment was reported shortly after a minister, who was jailed over the weekend, was freed of a contempt charge.

The minister was released from jail following a four-hour session with the grand jury Tuesday.

His attorneys claimed a victory for the Rev. Robert E. Hughes, saying he went to jail for his refusal to open records of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, and that he never did open the records.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the council, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations.

After keeping Hughes in the grand jury room throughout the morning and midway through the afternoon, Foreman J. W. Stallings came out and went before Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn.

Stallings told Goodwyn that Hughes "fully and faithfully answered all questions," and the judge lifted the contempt citation.

Hughes' attorneys said he appeared before the grand jury Tuesday under a new subpoena, which made no mention of the records of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

An earlier subpoena served on Hughes demanded both his appearance and the presentation of his organization's records. But his attorneys said Hughes objected, contending the records had no bearing on the case.

U.S. Judge Deals Times Legal Blow

Montgomery, Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser
Sat. 4-3-60
P1

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — U.S. District Judge H. H. Grooms Friday upheld the service of libel suits in Alabama totaling $3,1000,000 against the New York Times.

The suits—seven of them in all—grew out of articles published in the Times last April dealing with race relations in the Birmingham area.

The articles carried by the by line of Harrison Salisbury, who was named co-defendant.

Judge Grooms said the Times the cases will be tried here, pending the possibility of appeal by the Times.

Judge Grooms said the Times could be served with suits in Alabama in this case because the stories that led to the suits were a result of "work or service in the state of Alabama by Mr. Salisbury as an employe of the New York Times Co."

A United Press International story in the Alabama Journal Thursday stated that "Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., has ruled the Times could be sued in Alabama. His decision resulted from libel suits filed against the paper by Gov. Patterson and Montgomery city commissioners." The statement is in error. The ruling referred to was made by Jones in one of the three separate cases filed by Montgomery city commissioners.

Suits seeking $500,000 each were filed by Birmingham City Commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner, and Bessemer City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson. In addition, Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham city detective filed suit asking $100,000.

The suits were served on the Times, contending it is an out-of-state corporation doing business in Alabama, and on two parttime correspondents of the Times in Alabama, contending they were agents of the firm.

Judge Grooms dismissed the service of the suits on the two part time correspondents, Don McKee of Montgomery and John Chadwick of Birmingham, saying neither of them was an agent of the Times.

Attorneys for the Times argued in two days of hearings that the Times does not do business in Alabama and therefore could not be served with a suit.

The Times also contended that that the cause of action did not occur in Alabama. The Times' attorney said the cause of action was publication of the articles in New York, not Salisbury's gathering of information in Alabama.

Seven Salisbury cases affected

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
4/6/60
P1

The New York Times can be served with libel suits in Alabama growing out of the controversial Salisbury stories, a federal judge ruled here today.

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms denied motions by The Times that service of seven suits totaling $3,100,000 be dismissed.

The ruling means that the cases will be tried in court here, pending possible appeals by The Times.

The seven suits are the results of articles which appeared in The Times in April concerning race relations in the Birmingham area.

BIRMINGHAM city commissioners and Bessemer city commissioners each brought individual suits for $500,000 each. Joe Lindsay, a Birmingham city detective, filed suit for $100,000.

Author of The Times' articles was Harrison E. Salisbury, who was named a co-defendant in the suits.

During the two-day hearing this week, attorneys for The Times argued that it does not do business in Alabama.

It was also argued that two correspondents for The Times in Alabama served with the suits were not agents of The Times, upon whom service would be valid.

The "stringers" were identified as John R. Chadwick of 1331 34th-st, s, Birmingham, and James D. McKee, of 107 South Lawrence-st, Montgomery.

GROOMS' DECISION stated:

"The court is of the opinion that neither Chadwick nor McKee was an agent of The New York Times Co., upon whom valid service could be had as to such company."

He "quashed service" on these two in suits brought by Birmingham Commissioners James W. Morgan, Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner; Birmingham Detective Joe Lindsay, Bessemer Commissioners Jess Lanier, Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons.

IN DENYING the motion that the cases will be tried in service of the suits be dismissed as to The New York Times Co. and Harrison E. Salisbury, Grooms said:

"The court concludes that the article complained of by the plaintiffs, which appeared in The New York Times, and any causes of action accruing therefrom, were an incident to the performance of work or service in the state of Alabama by Mr. Salisbury as an employe of The New York Times Co., and that valid service was had upon each of these defendants."

Attorneys for the plaintiffs argued that The Times does business in Alabama, and was therefore subject to suit in the state.

Attorneys for The Times contended that the publication of the articles in New York was the cause of action. They argued Salisbury's gathering of information in Alabama did not constitute a cause of action for suit.

THE TWO-PART story was headlined "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham."

Salisbury was in the state on April 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 of this year gathering material for the story.

A memorandum of Harold Faber, a Times executive was entered as evidence at this week's hearing. The memorandum stated that Salisbury's instructions were "to do a thorough situationer on the sitdowns in each city he visits."

The memorandum mentioned these cities: Andalusia, Ala., Baton Rouge, La., Memphis, Tenn., "or Marshall" and Birmingham.

The Times Company was represented by the local firm of Beddow, Embry and Beddow. Thomas Daly and Ronald Diana, of the New York firm of Lord, Day and Lord, general counsel for The Times, assisted at the hearing.

William L. Clark represented the plaintiffs at the combined hearing.

Methodist Minister Awaits Decision By Supreme Court

BESSEMER (AP) — A Methodist minister in ajil here is awaiting the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in his appeal for dismissal of a grand jury subpoena against him.

The Rev. Roebrt E. Hughes was jailed by Circuit Court Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Friday for contempt of a rgand jury.

However, the appeal to the Supreme Court was issued prior to the contempt citation and is an effort to have the order for the subpoena dismissed.

James L. Shores Jr. an attorney for Hughes, explained that he is seeking to have the subpoena dismissed on grounds that it was issued illegally.

However, in Wahington, Supreme Court aides said no immediate action was scheduled. The request is pending with Justice Hugo Black.

Hughes was jailed during the second day of a grand jury investigation into accounts of racial troubles in the Birmingham area as published last spring in the New York Times.

Shores said Hughes was told to appear before the grand jury with records of the Alabama Council on Human Rights, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations. The minister is the group's exective director.

Shores said the records of the group contained names of individuals who would be harmed with the publication of their identities.

Hughes contended, through his attorneys, that the records had no bearing on the suits filed by the New york Times.

Hughes had spent only a short time with the grand jury Tuesday when Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger announced that he would institute contempt proceedings at the request of the grand jury.

Contempt proceedings were stopped when Hughes' attorneys said he would answer the grand jury's questions.

Hughes returned to the jury room, but suddenly came back out.

Goodwyn had ordered him jailed "until you purge yourself."

Under Alabama law, the minister could have been released under bond had the grand jury adjourned. However, the grand jury recessed, instead, until Tuesday morning.

Reporter Indicted For Racial Libel

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—A grand jury today indicted Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times on 42 counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition will be sought.

U.S. Grand Jury To Hear Pastor

Hughes Refused To Answer In New York Times Libel Case Last Week

By United Press International

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 5. — The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, a Methodist minister jailed last Friday for contempt of a grand jury, will get another opportunity to answer questions Tuesday when the jury reconvenes.

Refused To Answer

Hughes had refused to answer questions about the Alabama Council on Human Relations of which he is executive director. The grand jury was investigating the background of two stories in the New York Times dealing with race relations in the Birmingham area.

Attorneys for Hughes appealed to the United States Supreme Court to set aside the subpena which required Hughes to appear before the grand jury. Earlier appeals to Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Jr. and the state Supreme Court were denied.

Times reporter Harrison E. Salisbury and the newspaper were named as defendants in libel suits totaling 3.1 million dollars brought by the Birmingham and Bessemer city commissioners and a Birmingham detective as a result of the stories.

Basic Rights Cited

Hughes claimed the rights of persons to join and contribute to organizations involved in work of a controversial nature would be violated if he furnished the information about the council requested by the grand jury.

Judge Goodwyn ordered Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself" after he had refused to answer questions, relented and agreed to appear, and then refused to answer questions he thought irrelevant to Salisbury's stories.

Jury Meets Again Today In Race Study

BESSEMER (AP)—A Jefferson County Grand Jury investigating The New York Times' account of racial confict in the Birmingham area was scheduled to reconvene Tuesday.

A Methodist minister, jailed in connection with his appearance before the grand jury, apparently will remain in jail here at least until that time.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was jailed Friday when he refused to give satisfactory answers to the grand jury. He is executive director of the Alabama Council of Human Relations.

The subpoena demanded financial records of the group.

The minister was ordered jailed by Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn.

Hughes' attorneys have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to hear a plea to quash the subpoena calling Hughes to appear before the grand jury. So far the high court has taken no action. The attorneys claim Hughes was subpoenaed illegally.

Minister Freed At Alabama Jail

Spent Week End In Cell For Refusing To Answer Jury's Questions

By United Press International

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6.—The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, who was jailed here last Friday for contempt of a Grand Jury, was released Tuesday and said "it was worth a week end in jail" to protect certain records.

The white minister was jailed when he refused to answer questions about the Alabama Council on Human Relations. The questions resulted from the investigation of two stories published in the New York Times concerning race relations in the Birmingham area.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes' lawyers claimed a victory for the minister Tuesday. They said he did not reveal any of the records he had sought earlier to protect.

Grand Jury Foreman J. W. Stallings told Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn that the Rev. Mr. Hughes answered "fully and faithfully" all questions asked.

Minister Released

The judge then released the minister.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes' attorneys had appealed to Goodwyn and the state Supreme Court to set aside the subpena which required him to appear before the Grand Jury. Both appeals were refused and an appeal was then made to the United States Supreme Court.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, claimed the rights of persons to take part in organizations involved in work of a controversial nature would be violated if he answered the grand jury's questions. The council says its purpose is to improve race relations.

Grand Jury Indicts Times' Salisbury

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6.—(AP)—A grand jury Tuesday indicted Harrison Salisbury of counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard N. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition would be sought.

Newsman Indicted in Racial Fuss

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)—A grand jury Tuesday indicted Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times on 42 counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition would be sought.

The indictment was reported shortly after a minister, who was jailed over the weekend, was freed of a contempt charge.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was released from jail following a four-hour session with the grand jury.

His attorneys claimed a victory for Hughes, saying he went to jail for his refusal to open records of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, and that he never did open the records.

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the council, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations.

Balky witness jailed in probe of N. Y. Times

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 2—The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was jailed here today after refusing to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury investigating New York Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury.

AT A CONTEMPT hearing in Circuit Court, Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn ordered Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself." By this the judge meant he would remain in jail until he answers questions by the Grand Jury.

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Earlier today, in the midst of a previous contempt hearing for refusal to answer questions, Hughes' attorney told the court he would answer the questions which he previously refused to answer.

The questions as brought out in open court are pertaining to information in New York Times articles written by Salisbury. The articles have been termed slanderous of the Bessemer-Birmingham area.

IN THE SECOND contempt hearing today, after Hughes returned to appear before the Grand Jury, it was brought out that he was asked if he gave Salisbury information for the articles.

In open court it was also brought out that Hughes answered that he had given some information in regard to Bessemer. However, questioning after that, was unsuccessful, the state contended.

After proceedings were halted, Hughes' attorney, Charles Morgan Jr., informed the court that he had filed a petition in the U. S. Supreme Court requesting a stay in connection with the process by which Hughes is appearing in the case.

Morgan said if the stay is granted, Hughes will have an opportunity to review yesterday's decision by the Alabama Supreme Court in denying Hughes' petition to set aside the subpoena summoning him to bring records before the Grand Jury.

The jury, which began its probe of a series in The Times termed slanderous of the Bessemer-Birmingham area, is investigating the Salisbury articles under Alabama criminal laws relating to libel.

Those who testified yesterday included Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham City Commissioner Eugene Connor, Birmingham Police Chief Jamie Moore, Leroy Simms, E. L. Holland and Roger Thames, all of The Birmingham News, Attorney Arthur Shores, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and Rev. Robert E. Hughes.

Hughes' attorneys said Hughes would decide today whether he would become subject to being jailed for contempt.

Sullinger said the council's documents could be required by the Grand Jury. The attorney said they do not see how he refuses to give the information asked by the jury, he related in the case.

Methodist Minister Awaits Decision By Supreme Court

BESSEMER (AP) — A Methodist minister in ajil here is awaiting the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in his appeal for dismissal of a grand jury subpoena against him.

The Rev. Roebrt E. Hughes was jailed by Circuit Court Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Friday for contempt of a rgand jury.

However, the appeal to the Supreme Court was issued prior to the contempt citation and is an effort to have the order for the subpoena dismissed.

James L. Shores Jr. an attorney for Hughes, explained that he is seeking to have the subpoena dismissed on grounds that it was issued illegally.

However, in Wahington, Supreme Court aides said no immediate action was scheduled. The request is pending with Justice Hugo Black.

Hughes was jailed during the second day of a grand jury investigation into accounts of racial troubles in the Birmingham area as published last spring in the New York Times.

Shores said Hughes was told to appear before the grand jury with records of the Alabama Council on Human Rights, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations. The minister is the group's exective director.

Shores said the records of the group contained names of individuals who would be harmed with the publication of their identities.

Hughes contended, through attorneys, that the records had no bearing on the suits against the New york Times.

Hughes had spent only a short time with the grand jury Tuesday when Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger announced that he would institute contempt proceedings at the request of the grand jury.

Contempt proceedings were stopped when Hughes' attorneys said he would answer the grand jury's questions.

Hughes returned to the jury room, but suddenly came back out.

Goodwyn had ordered him jailed "until you purge yourself."

Under Alabama law, the minister could have been released under bond had the grand jury adjourned. However, the grand jury recessed, instead, until Tuesday morning.

Reporter Indicted For Racial Libel

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—A grand jury today indicted Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times on 42 counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition will be sought.

U.S. Grand Jury To Hear Pastor

Hughes Refused To Answer In New York Times Libel Case Last Week

By United Press International

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 5. — The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, a Methodist minister jailed last Friday for contempt of a grand jury, will get another opportunity to answer questions Tuesday when the jury reconvenes.

Refused To Answer

Hughes had refused to answer questions about the Alabama Council on Human Relations of which he is executive director. The grand jury was investigating the background of two stories in the New York Times dealing with race relations in the Birmingham area.

Attorneys for Hughes appealed to the United States Supreme Court to set aside the subpena which required Hughes to appear before the grand jury. Earlier appeals to Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn Jr. and the state Supreme Court were denied.

Times reporter Harrison E. Salisbury and the newspaper were named as defendants in libel suits totaling 3.1 million dollars brought by the Birmingham and Bessemer city commissioners and a Birmingham detective as a result of the stories.

Basic Rights Cited

Hughes claimed the rights of persons to join and contribute to organizations involved in work of a controversial nature would be violated if he furnished the information about the council requested by the grand jury.

Judge Goodwyn ordered Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself" after he had refused to answer questions, relented and agreed to appear, and then refused to answer questions he thought irrelevant to Salisbury's stories.

Jury Meets Again Today In Race Study

BESSEMER (AP)—A Jefferson County Grand Jury investigating The New York Times' account of racial confict in the Birmingham area was scheduled to reconvene Tuesday.

A Methodist minister, jailed in connection with his appearance before the grand jury, apparently will remain in jail here at least until that time.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was jailed Friday when he refused to give satisfactory answers to the grand jury. He is executive director of the Alabama Council of Human Relations.

The subpoena demanded financial records of the group.

The minister was ordered jailed by Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn.

Hughes' attorneys have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to hear a plea to quash the subpoena calling Hughes to appear before the grand jury. So far the high court has taken no action. The attorneys claim Hughes was subpoenaed illegally.

Minister Freed At Alabama Jail

Spent Week End In Cell For Refusing To Answer Jury's Questions

By United Press International

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6.—The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, who was jailed here last Friday for contempt of a Grand Jury, was released Tuesday and said "it was worth a week end in jail" to protect certain records.

The white minister was jailed when he refused to answer questions about the Alabama Council on Human Relations. The questions resulted from the investigation of two stories published in the New York Times concerning race relations in the Birmingham area.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes' lawyers claimed a victory for the minister Tuesday. They said he did not reveal any of the records he had sought earlier to protect.

Grand Jury Foreman J. W. Stallings told Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn that the Rev. Mr. Hughes answered "fully and faithfully" all questions asked.

Minister Released

The judge then released the minister.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes' attorneys had appealed to Goodwyn and the state Supreme Court to set aside the subpena which required him to appear before the Grand Jury. Both appeals were refused and an appeal was then made to the United States Supreme Court.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, claimed the rights of persons to take part in organizations involved in work of a controversial nature would be violated if he answered the grand jury's questions. The council says its purpose is to improve race relations.

Grand Jury Indicts Times' Salisbury

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 6.—(AP)—A grand jury Tuesday indicted Harrison Salisbury of counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard N. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition would be sought.

Newsman Indicted in Racial Fuss

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)—A grand jury Tuesday indicted Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times on 42 counts of criminal libel growing out of articles published about race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard H. Sullinger said each of the counts resulted from a series of stories in the Times last April.

The articles, carrying Salisbury's byline, dealt with racial conflict in the area.

Sullinger said he didn't know yet whether extradition would be sought.

The indictment was reported shortly after a minister, who was jailed over the weekend, was freed of a contempt charge.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was released from jail following a four-hour session with the grand jury.

His attorneys claimed a victory for Hughes, saying he went to jail for his refusal to open records of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, and that he never did open the records.

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the council, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations.

Balky witness jailed in probe of N. Y. Times

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 2—The Rev. Robert E. Hughes was jailed here today after refusing to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury investigating New York Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury.

AT A CONTEMPT hearing in Circuit Court, Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn ordered Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself." By this the judge meant he would remain in jail until he answers questions by the Grand Jury.

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Earlier today, in the midst of a previous contempt hearing for refusal to answer questions, Hughes' attorney told the court he would answer the questions which he previously refused to answer.

The questions as brought out in open court are pertaining to information in New York Times articles written by Salisbury. The articles have been termed slanderous of the Bessemer-Birmingham area.

IN THE SECOND contempt hearing today, after Hughes returned to appear before the Grand Jury, it was brought out that he was asked if he gave Salisbury information for the articles.

In open court it was also brought out that Hughes answered that he had given some information in regard to Bessemer. However, questioning after that, was unsuccessful, the state contended.

After proceedings were halted, Hughes' attorney, Charles Morgan Jr., informed the court that he had filed a petition in the U. S. Supreme Court requesting a stay in connection with the process by which Hughes is appearing in the case.

Morgan said if the stay is granted, Hughes will have an opportunity to review yesterday's decision by the Alabama Supreme Court in denying Hughes' petition to set aside the subpoena summoning him to bring records before the Grand Jury.

The jury, which began its probe of a series in The Times termed slanderous of the Bessemer-Birmingham area, is investigating the Salisbury articles under Alabama criminal laws relating to libel.

Those who testified yesterday included Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell, Birmingham City Commissioner Eugene Connor, Birmingham Police Chief Jamie Moore, Leroy Simms, E. L. Holland and Roger Thames, all of The Birmingham News, Attorney Arthur Shores, attorneys said Hughes would decide today whether he will furnish the information requested by the Grand Jury. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and the council's documents could be related in the case. Dep. Sol. Howard Sullinger said Hughes would become subject to being jailed for contempt. that if Hughes refuses to give the information asked by the jury, he attorney said they do not see how

Times Suits Due To Be Set For Court Action This Month

Suits filed by Birmingham and Bessemer city commissioners against the New York Times last May will probably be scheduled for a Federal Court docket late this month, a U. S. District Court official said yesterday.

Final arguments in a suit filed in Montgomery by city commissioners there were heard Monday. In that case, the commissioners had complained that an advertisement run in the New York Times had damaged their reputations.

Times Contentions

The Times has contended that it does not do business in Alabama, and hence cannot be sued here.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery has taken the case under advisement. A decision is expected within two weeks.

The suits filed by the Birmingham and Bessemer city officials ask damages against the Times and Reporter Harrison Salisbury for alleged false statements made about them in the two-part Times story of April 12, "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham."

Little Effect Seen

A Federal Court official here said that Judge Jones' decision on whether or not the Times was doing business in Alabama would have little effect on the cases to be heard here.

He said that Judge Jones could rule the Times was not doing business in Alabama in the case concerning the advertisement, without it necessarily meaning the newspaper was not doing business in the instance of the story by Reporter Salisbury.

Jones Monday took under advisement the question of whether one of the world's leading newspapers can be sued for libel in an Alabama court.

The New York Times has sought to prove through its attorneys that it is an out-of-state corporation, and that Montgomery's three city commissioners must sue it in New York courts. The big question in the hearing ended by final arguments Monday is roughly this: Just how broadly does the U.S. Supreme Court interpret the concept of "doing business?"

SITE CHALLENGED

The hearing itself was over a motion on the part of the defendant newspaper to have the court declare that it cannot be properly served with the complaint against it in Alabama.

Roland Nachman and Sam Rice Baker, members of the local legal firm of Steiner, Crum, and Baker, Monday set forth their arguments as to why the New York Times should be sued here by Commissioners Carl James, L. B. Sullivan, and Frank Parks.

Nachman said the question is whether a plaintiff "has to go 1200 miles away" to have his grievance against a firm heard.

He urged that the New York Times "carries on significant activities" in Alabama, and hence does business in this state.

He pointed to visits by Times news writers, sales of advertising to Alabama groups, and the fact that the Times has three "string correspondents" in this state that furnish it with Alabama news.

SALE OF INDEX

These activities, along with others involving circulation and the sale of the New York Times Index, constitute a sustained and systematic business activity, Nachman held.

Baker held that the Times attorneys had in effect conceded that they could be tried in state courts by making a "general appearance."

This phrase means that the Times attorneys went beyond the special purpose of fighting the issue of state court jurisdiction, and went into matters pertaining to the actual libel charges.

Baker also pointed to what he described as close relations between the Times and its "stringers."

When it sought to determine whether the advertisement over which it is being sued contained inaccuracies, said Baker, it gave this "super-delicate" task to Don McKee, Advertiser state editor and local Times correspondent.

Rod McLeod, of the Birmingham Firm of Beddow, Embry, and Beddow, argued on the other side that "state lines would virtually cease to exist" so far as court suits are concerned if Judge Jones rules against the Times.

The Birmingham firm of which McLeod is a member is representing the Times in the local suit.

McLeod argued that the New York paper gets only a minute part of its advertising and circulation revenues from Alabama. Since it maintains no office, bank account, or real estate, and has no regular employes in this state, it does not do business in Alabama on a regular basis, said McLeod.

He argued that the Times has "no substantial part of its corporate functions" in Alabama and hence is not liable to suit in state courts.

Also arguing against the propriety of the suit in Alabama was Ron Diana, of the New York firm of Lord, Day, and Lord.

Diana went to the constitutional issues in the case, arguing that such a suit would violate the rights of the Times as a corporation.

CASES CITED

Both Diana and Nachman cited numerous cases to support their opposing arguments.

The suit itself is over an advertisement in the Times which sought funds to defend the Rev. Martin Luther King in his trial here for falsely reporting his income in a state income tax return. He was acquitted by a local jury.

The three commissioners charge that they were damaged by the advertisment, since it implied that they were derelict in protesting the rights of local Negro demonstrators. Each is asking $500,000.

Judge Jones is expected to rule on the case within a week to 10 days.

Jones' ruling in the case may decide whether other similar suits will be pressed. Gov. John Patterson has sued the Times for a million dollars over the same advertisement that brought the suit by the local city officials.

Still other suits could be tried over a story by Harrison Salisbury dealing with the racial situation in Birmingham, if the Times is held to be amenable to suit in state courts.

Jones Studies Times Motion To Shift Suit

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Terming the cause one of the most interesting he has heard in years, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Monday took under advisement the question of whether one of the world's leading newspapers can be sued for libel in an Alabama court.

The New York Times has sought to prove through its attorneys that it is an out-of-state corporation, and that Montgomery's three city commissioners must sue it in New York courts. The big question in the hearing ended by final arguments Monday is roughly this: Just how broadly does the U.S. Supreme Court interpret the concept of "doing business?"

SITE CHALLENGED

The hearing itself was over a motion on the part of the defendant newspaper to have the court declare that it cannot be properly served with the complaint against it in Alabama.

Roland Nachman and Sam Rice Baker, members of the local legal firm of Steiner, Crum, and Baker, Monday set forth their arguments as to why the New York Times should be sued here by Commissioners Carl James, L. B. Sullivan, and Frank Parks.

Nachman said the question is whether a plaintiff "has to go 1200 miles away" to have his grievance against a firm heard.

He urged that the New York Times "carries on significant activities" in Alabama, and hence does business in this state.

He pointed to visits by Times news writers, sales of advertising to Alabama groups, and the fact that the Times has three "string correspondents" in this state that furnish it with Alabama news.

SALE OF INDEX

These activities, along with others involving circulation and the sale of the New York Times Index, constitute a sustained and systematic business activity, Nachman held.

Baker held that the Times attorneys had in effect conceded that they could be tried in state courts by making a "general appearance."

This phrase means that the Times attorneys went beyond the special purpose of fighting the issue of state court jurisdiction, and went into matters pertaining to the actual libel charges.

Baker also pointed to what he described as close relations between the Times and its "stringers."

When it sought to determine whether the advertisement over which it is being sued contained inaccuracies, said Baker, it gave this "super-delicate" task to Don McKee, Advertiser state editor and local Times correspondent.

Rod McLeod, of the Birmingham Firm of Beddow, Embry, and Beddow, argued on the other side that "state lines would virtually cease to exist" so far as court suits are concerned if Judge Jones rules against the Times.

The Birmingham firm of which McLeod is a member is representing the Times in the local suit.

McLeod argued that the New York paper gets only a minute part of its advertising and circulation revenues from Alabama. Since it maintains no office, bank account, or real estate, and has no regular employes in this state, it does not do business in Alabama on a regular basis, said McLeod.

He argued that the Times has "no substantial part of its corporate functions" in Alabama and hence is not liable to suit in state courts.

Also arguing against the propriety of the suit in Alabama was Ron Diana, of the New York firm of Lord, Day, and Lord.

Diana went to the constitutional issues in the case, arguing that such a suit would violate the rights of the Times as a corporation.

CASES CITED

Both Diana and Nachman cited numerous cases to support their opposing arguments.

The suit itself is over an advertisement in the Times which sought funds to defend the Rev. Martin Luther King in his trial here for falsely reporting his income in a state income tax return. He was acquitted by a local jury.

The three commissioners charge that they were damaged by the advertisment, since it implied that they were derelict in protesting the rights of local Negro demonstrators. Each is asking $500,000.

Judge Jones is expected to rule on the case within a week to 10 days.

Jones' ruling in the case may decide whether other similar suits will be pressed. Gov. John Patterson has sued the Times for a million dollars over the same advertisement that brought the suit by the local city officials.

Still other suits could be tried over a story by Harrison Salisbury dealing with the racial situation in Birmingham, if the Times is held to be amenable to suit in state courts.

Judge Rules Times Suit Legal Here

Jurist Holds Paper Does 'Continuous' Business In State

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

The New York Times can be sued in a Montgomery court by a city commissioner who claims that he was libeled, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ruled Friday.

In dismissing the newspaper's motion to quash service of the complaint against it, Jones found specifically that: "The Times does business in Alabama."

The New York paper had sought to avoid defending its case in an Alabama court, holding that it was an out-of-state corporation that did not engage in business in this state.

But Jones found "an extensive and continuous course of Alabama business activity — news gathering; solicitation of advertising; circulation of newspapers and other products."

'FAIR PLAY'

The ruling continued:

"Likewise, the court finds that to subject the Times to suit in Alabama comports with traditional notions of fair play and the proper administration of justice.

"Plaintiff resides here, and is a public official of the city of Montgomery. If a reputation has a situs, it is here in Montgomery.

"The events occurred largely in Montgomery, and witnesses who have knowledge of the truth or falsity of the events as outlined in the advertisement reside in or near Montgomery."

Jones concluded that the local circuit court "is the appropriate and convenient forum in which to try this action."

Jones also held in his ruling that the Times had also made a "general appearance" in the case, thus waiving its argument against jurisdiction of the local court.

Because they questioned jurisdiction of the court over "subject matter," Times' attorneys went beyond the question of court jurisdiction, Jones held.

He also said that the Times had made a "general appearance" in petitioning the Alabama Supreme Court to review Jones' order directing the Times to produce certain documents.

$18,000 IN ADS

During arguments in the hearing before Jones last week, attorneys argued whether the Times carries on sustained activities in this state.

Jones observed that regular staff writers of the Times had spent a combined 153 days in Alabama this year, and that Time advertising salesmen had sold almost $18,000 worth of ads in Alabama between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1960.

He further observed that the New York paper maintains three "string" correspondents in Alabama, who provide news stories. The Times, said Jones, "has made an active effort to maintain a 'stringer' at these three places in Alabama at all times."

News gathering in this state was coordinated by Harold Faber, day national news editor and a witness during the hearing here, Jones also observed.

In closing the 10-page opinion, Jones cited his record as "a staunch advocate and defender of freedom of the press."

"But," he continued, "this freedom and other safeguards of the due process clause do not command the plaintiff to carry his witnesses, his evidence, his counsel and himself more than 1,000 miles to a distant forum to bring his action for alleged damages to his reputation and try his case."

$500,000 EACH

Montgomery City Commissioners Earl James, L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks are suing the Times for $500,000 each, claiming that they were libeled in an advertisement.

The advertisement was one asking funds for the court defense of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King, who was later acquitted here of lying about his income.

Jones did not rule on one point raised by attorneys for the local officials last week. They had claimed that the Times does business in Alabama by virtue of its membership in the Associated Press, worldwide news-gathering service.

Their argument was that the AP, in gathering news stories for the Times in Alabama, acts as its agent.

Almost all daily newspapers in the United States use AP news stories.

In one of the cases cited by Jones in his ruling, the delivery by mail of a single insurance policy and premium receipts was enough for an insurance company to be deemed by the U.S. Supreme Court to be "doing business" in another state.

New York Times asks court to throw out suits filed here

The New York Times has asked Federal Court here to dismiss suits against the paper brought by Joe Lindsey, Birmingham police detective. The suits were filed in Jefferson County Circuit Court and transferred to Federal Court.

In asking that the suits be thrown out, motions by The Times stated the newspaper does not do business in Alabama and is not subject to jurisdiction of Alabama courts.

Lindsey filed his suits in July, charging he was erroneously quoted in a story printed in The Times in April. The story was entitled "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham."

ATTORNEYS CONTEND

Judge's Ruling Hinders Appeal

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Attorneys for Montgomery city commissioners contend a judge's ruling may prevent The New York Times from appealing to federal court if it loses any of three libel suits pending in state court here.

The decision handed down by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in state court Friday held that the Times can be sued here.

It was based on the finding that the newspaper does business in Alabama, but Jones' ruling that he has jurisdiction to try the libel suits also involved a technical legal question.

The judge, in his 10-page written decree, said Times attorneys in effect waived the question of jurisdiction by making what lawyers call a general appearance in his court.

Jones explained that the newspaper attorneys could have made —in the language of the law—a special appearance by pleading merely that Alabama courts have no right to try the Times.

But they went further, the judge explained, and argued that Jones had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the libel suits. That constituted a general appearance, the court said.

Jones also held that the Times in effect surrendered to his jurisdiction by going to the State Supreme Court in an unsuccessful attempt to keep from having to produce certain records in the pretrial hearing involving the issue of jurisdiction.

The Times' attorneys said no decision has been made on a possible appeal from Jones' ruling.

Friday's decision involved three libel suits filed by Montgomery city commissioners seeking $500,000 each. They resulted from a full-page advertisement in the Times criticizing the handling of recent Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery.

Attorneys for the commissioners, headed by Sam Rice Baker, of Montgomery, contended that Jones' ruling on jurisdiction, if upheld, removed any federal question which could be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court if the libel suits resulted in a judgment against the newspaper.

But it would not stop the Times from trying to take it to the Supreme Court, and letting that tribunal decide.

Judge's ruling may prevent Times appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6—(AP)—Opposing attorneys contended Saturday that a judge's ruling may prevent The New York Times from appealing to federal court if it loses any of the three libel suits pending in state court here.

The decision handed down by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in state court Friday held that The Times can be sued here.

JONES

IT WAS based on the finding that the newspaper does business in Alabama, but Jones' ruling that he has jurisdiction to try the libel suits also involved a technical legal question.

The judge, in his 10-page written decree, said Times attorneys in effect waived the question of jurisdiction by making what lawyers call a general appearance in his court.

Jones explained that the newspaper attorneys could have made—in the language of the law—a special appearance by pleading merely that Alabama courts have no right to try The Times.

But they went further, the judge explained, and argued that Jones had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the libel suits. That constitute a general appearance the court said.

MEANWHILE, one of The Times' attorneys, Roderick Beddow, Birmingham, said no decision has been made on a possible appeal.

Friday's decision involved three libel suits filed by Montgomery city commissioners seeking $500,000 each. They resulted from a full-page advertisement in The Times criticizing the handling of recent Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery.

JONES RULED that the newspaper does business in Alabama because, in his opinion, it

1. Gathers news in Alabama through staff reporters and part time correspondents.

2. Solicits advertising in Alabama.

3. Sells newspapers in the state.

Jefferson Calls Times Reporter)

BESSEMER (AP) — Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger says that if conditions described in New York Times articles are found to exist in Bessemer, a grand jury will seek to remedy the conditions.

Sullinger said the grand jury plans to examine contacts made by Harrison Salisbury in Birmingham in gathering material for the articles.

The attorney said also that he has asked Salisbury to testify before the grand jury next week.

He said he mailed letters Wednesday to Salisbury and to Turner Catledge, Times managing editor, asking that Salisbury appear.

Grand Jury would listen to Salisbury

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 25—Deputy Solicitor Howard Sullinger said today he has asked New York Times Reporter Harrison Salisbury, writer of a series highly critical of this area, to testify before the Grand Jury here next week.

The inquisitorial body will investigate conditions alleged by Salisbury to exist in this area, Sullinger said.

"If conditions as described in The Times articles are found actually to exist, our Grand Jury will do all it can to remedy those conditions," Sullinger said.

"If they don't exist, our county and city officials and every law enforcement agency in the county have been libeled and slandered. If this is libel and slander someone should be required to answer for it."

Sullinger, breaking a week-long silence as to the progress of a preliminary probe, said he has a complete list of contacts made by Salisbury on a visit to Birmingham in April.

"THE GRAND JURY expects to examine those contacts to find out whether the reports of conditions here came from these contacts or whether he (Salisbury) drew on his imagination."

Sullinger said that he and Asst. Dept. Sol. Robert Gwin and other associates are preparing a complete picture to present to the Grand Jury which will "draw its own conclusions."

Sullinger said he wrote to Salisbury yesterday telling him that the Grand Jury will be engaged in an investigation of conditions to which Salisbury referred in his articles.

Sullinger told Salisbury that while he realizes he cannot require him to appear "the Grand Jury would be very happy to have you appear and testify before them here on next Thursday or Friday, Sept. 1 and 2.

SULLINGER said should Salisbury accept the invitation to appear, his office will pay all reasonable expenses incurred by his attendance before the Grand Jury.

Sullinger said he also wrote Turner Catledge, managing editor of The Times, asking him to make every effort to have Salisbury here.

Alabama Jails Pastor In News-Story Probe

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 2 (AP)—A witness was jailed today for refusing to give satisfactory answers in a grand jury investigation of a New York Times' account of racial conflict in the Birmingham area.

This was the second day of the investigation into accounts of racial troubles published in the Times last spring under the byline of Harrison Salisbury.

In a quick sequence of events:

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes appeared before the grand jury for about 15 minutes.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Howard Bullinger came out of the grand jury roo mand said he would institute contempt proceedings against Hughes at the request of the grand jury.

Midway through the contempt proceedings, Hughes' attorneys said he would answer the grand jury's questions.

The contempt proceeding was stopped and Hughes went back to the grand jury.

Hughes Ordered Jailed

Then, suddenly, Hughes came out again, still facing contempt proceedings.

Circuit Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn ordered Hughes jailed "until you purge yourself."

This means he could be held indefinitely, until he answers to the satisfaction of the grand jury.

Hughes, a Methodist minister, is executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Rights, an organization with the expressed intent of improving race relations.

Hughes appeared before the grand jury under a subpoena demanding that he bare the financial records of his organization.

He failed earlier in appeals to Circuit Court and the Alabaa Supreme Court seeking dismissal of the order for his records. He contended the records had no bearing on the case.

Officials Testify

Others who went into the grand jury room were Mayor Jess Lanier and Police Chief George Barron of Bessemer and Mayor Claude Smithson and Police Chief Tom Ward of nearby Fairfield.

Officials of several other small towns in the area also appeared.

Sullinger said earlier he requested the presence of Salisbury, but thata attorneys for Salisbury told him the reporter would not appear before the grand jury.

A preliminary investigation developed a list of contacts made by Salisbury during his visit in the area, Sullinger said, along with a list of telephone calls he made.

Before the grand jury started its probe, Sullinger said:

"If conditions as described in the Times articles are found actually to exist, our grand jury will do all it can to remedy those conditions.

"If they don't exist, our county and city officials and every law enforcement agency in the county have been libeled and slandered."

Seven suits seeking a total of $3,100,000 damages have been filed against the Times in connection with the articles.

N. Y. Times Asks Suits Dismissed

Files Motion In Federal Court

The New York Times yesterday filed motions in Federal Court here to dismiss suits filed against the paper by Bessemer's city commissioners.

The Times' motions claim that the court lacks jurisdiction over The Times, as well as over the subject matter of the suits. The motions allege that The Times does not do business in Alabama and that the newspaper has no agent in the state on which process can be served.

The suits were filed last May 31 by Bessemer Mayor Jess Lanier and Commissioners Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons protesting alleged "false and malicious" statements in an April 12 Times story, "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham." Each complaint asked $500,000 damages.

The Times' motions were similar to motions made in suits earlier by Birmingham's commissioners. The court has not yet ruled on any of the motions in either case regarding the Times story.

Race Issue Shakes Alabama Structure

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9—Under the corrosive impact of the segregation issue Alabama's political and social structure appears to be developing symptoms of disintegration.

The lines between legality and extra-legality are becoming blurred. The police force is not the only power frequently utilized to terrorize the citizenry, both white and Negro. The distinction between exercise of state power and mob power is being eroded.

In this crisis demands are raised more and more frequently for the conventional apparatus of the state—the educational system, the political machinery and governmental organs—to be dissolved, deliberately paralyzed or distorted beyond recognition.

Such proposals began with demands for the dissolution of the state educational system. Legislation to achieve this has been approved but not implemented.

They Have Spread

But proposals have spread to the core of the state political apparatus itself. There is rising talk of dissolving county governments rather than permitting Negroes to play even a token role in them. There are proposals to substitute a convention system for the State Legislature rather than let Negroes sit in the same body with white men.

The integrity of the electoral system is being undermined by schemes under which electors named on the Democratic ticket would pledge themselves to work against the election of the Democratic candidate.

In this kind of political atmosphere there is little or no barrier to the growth and influence of organizations and movements dedicated to hate, intolerance and terror.

Since early March, when a Negro church demonstration nearly precipitated a blood bath on the steps of the Capitol at Montgomery, there has been a rapid spread through Alabama of a new extra-legal device, volunteer organizations of mounted deputies.

The volunteer horse patrols have appeared in five counties—Shelby, adjacent to Birmingham, and four so-called Black Belt counties. The Black Belt counties are a band of central Alabama counties so-called for their fertile black soil. They were the heart of the old cotton-slave-plantation economy and their legacy is the state's highest concentration of Negro population.

500 Sworn In

In one small Black Belt county seat, Selma, more than 500 special deputies have been sworn in. They provide their own horses and guns. The Sheriff gives them badges. They are the rough equivalent of vigilantes of the Wild West days. One Alabaman who has watched the development closely expressed concern that the posses might assume the character of legalized night riders.

"In many of the areas where the mounted units have been formed," this man said, "the only persons with horses and riding experience are the plantation men, many of them already members of night-riding organizations. This gives legal license to their activities."

Another observer, however, suggested that deputization of the riders might put them under some measure of control since violations of civil rights by law enforcement officers were subject to inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ku Klux Klan groups, always an influence in Alabama, flourish in the present atmosphere. The burning of crosses as an intimidation or threat occurs daily in one locality or another.

There is little secrecy about membership. A Birmingham suburbanite readily points out the Klan members who live in his block. Their meeting place is well known in the community. Klan members have called openly on Gov. John Patterson in the Governor's mansion in Montgomery.

According to a reliable source, there are four principal Klan groups operating in the state. One, the "U. S. Knights of the KKK," is an organization with headquarters in Atlanta. Its Alabama branch is headed by Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa. The "Dixie KKK," concentrated mostly in northeastern Alabama, is headed by Kenneth Adams of Oxford, Ala. The "Original KKK of the Confederacy," a newly organized outfit, leader unknown, functions largely in Montgomery and Birmingham, and the "Gulf KKK" has headquarters in Mobile.

A Familiar Sight

Alabama has a law against the wearing of masks. However, the sight of the hooded, night-shirted klansman, often wearing a mask, is becoming familiar to Alabama citizens.

While Klan terror is directed principally against Negroes and against whites thought to have some sympathy with Negro aspirations, it also carries strong anti-Semitic undertones. Sometimes there are overtones.

In the opinion of a highly competent Jewish observer who has lived in the South most of his life, the Jew, rather than the Negro, is the most hated target of the extremist wing of the segregationist movement.

After 16-year-old Jerry Hunt tossed a fire bomb at a synagogue two weeks ago at Gadsden, Ala., and then opened up with a rifle on the congregation, a large number of crosses were burned in adjacent Calhoun County.

The Fayette County Times commented:

"Such a display is indicative of the belief that some people thought the youngster was right and it might be considered a 'warning' to those who would prosecute."

The Birmingham Jewish community was disturbed to read in a local newspaper sympathetic articles about the youth, describing him as a "clean-cut, crew-cut blond" youngster, devoted to his parents and his stamp collections.

Although evidence indicated the youngster had associates, none was apprehended. Last week he was admitted to bond and released. The presiding judge said he saw no reason to call a special grand jury in the case, which has been put over to July. There is skepticism in some quarters that the youngster will ever stand trial.

An open and active link between anti-Negro racism and anti-Jewish prejudice is provided by such men as retired Admiral John G. Crommelin, self-styled "white man's candidate" for public office. He calls Jews the real enemy of "white Christian Alabamians," asserting that they control the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Viewpoint Deplored

The Crommelin viewpoint is deplored even by many violent segregationists. But it seems to have wider acceptance than many Alabamans will publicly admit.

A policeman investigating the attempted dynamiting of a Birmingham synagogue was asked if he did not think it a terrible thing. "It is bad all right," he replied. "But you have to admit that you Jews brought it on yourselves by encouraging the Negroes to integrate."

John Temple Graves, editorial columnist for The Birmingham Post-Herald, last week expressed probably a more widespread Alabama viewpoint on anti-Semitism. He wrote:

"Even if it made sense or were civilized or Christian or American anti-Semitism is simply too big and ugly a load for Southerners to carry with their already big and ugly Negro problem."

Birmingham's loud-voiced Police Commissioner, Eugene Connor, insists that he is just as opposed to anti-Semitic activities as he is to the Negro rights movement. His men apprehended two young men with an old-fashioned hearse in which dynamite and anti-Semitic literature were found. They had parked beside a synagogue and told a Negro watchman they were going to blow the place up.

But the young men did not go to prison. They were freed on their own cognizance by the judge when the witness did not appear. Neither the witness nor the rabbi of the synagogue had been told the case was coming up.

It does not seem likely that the state structure of Alabama will actually disintegrate under the pressure of the situation. But the disintegrative pressures are severe and increasing.

If the Federal registrar plan actually enables Alabama Negroes to vote in large numbers many Black Belt citizens are ready and willing to pull the whole state apparatus apart to thwart them.

Macon County in the heart of the Black Belt, with 84 per cent of its population Negro, has already obtained legislative permission to dissolve. It proposes to split itself among neighboring counties in order to prevent Negroes from winning control of it. The neighboring counties are not pleased at the prospect.

Gigantic Gerrymander

However, it is not inconceivable that the whole county structure of the state might be modified in a gigantic gerrymander, or redivision of boundaries, to create stable white majorities in each county unit.

In the state as a whole the white population in this year's census is expected to be about 70 per cent, an enormous rise from the 54.7 per cent white population of 1900. But whites are greatly outnumbered in the Black Belt counties. In many of them, such as Greene (83 per cent Negro) and Wilcox (79 per cent Negro) no Negroes now vote.

Even if Alabama had the political will to achieve positive solution of its problems it would be badly handicapped by existing disfranchisement, which affects whites almost as severely as Negroes.

The state has not been legislatively reapportioned since 1901. In the interim there have been enormous population changes—the growth of the 600,000 metropolitan community of Birmingham, the enormous population increase in the Tennessee Valley Authority areas of north Alabama, the rise of Mobile and Gulf Coast industry and the exodus of both whites and blacks, particularly from the Black Belt counties.

In recent years Alabama has been lagging behind the population parade, barely holding even and failing to maintain the rate of increase of more politically viable and economically attractive regions.

This has produced extreme disparities in political power. The Black Belt areas with the smallest white vote have the greatest relative political weight. North Alabama and the metropolitan areas are almost as badly under-represented as the Negroes.

Jefferson County (Birmingham), with 600,000 population, has seven members of the state House of Representatives out of 106 for the state's total population of 3,000,000. Mobile and Montgomery, with 500,000 population, have only three representatives each.

Even so, the Black Belt counties would not be able to maintain their stranglehold on state government and their retrograde influence on state policy were it not for a powerful ally, the big industry of Birmingham. The biggest of Birmingham's so-called "big mules" is United States Steel, whose subsidiary Tennessee Coal and Iron, dominates the city economically and, to a considerable extent, politically.

The "big mules" and the Black Belt cooperate and, together, usually run the state. The long years of big-company dominance have stultified Birmingham's political development. The relationship between company and city is suggested by the local nickname for T. C. I.'s modernistic new headquarters building situated on a commanding ridge overlooking the great Fairfield steel works. It is called "Fort Weible" after Arthur Weible, the chief executive of T. C. I.

"So long as the alliance between the big mules and the Black Belt can be maintained," a Birmingham political observer said, "there isn't much chance for any change in the climate of Alabama politics."

But changes may be in the making. Alabama will lose at least one Congressman in the redistricting that will follow this year's census. Governor Patterson is threatening to use this as a whip to reapportion the Legislature. He has said he might allow the state to elect Congressmen at large, giving them all to northern Alabama because of the population concentration, unless the legislators agree to reapportionment.

This might set in progress positive political forces. Northern Alabama is far more liberal and progressive than the ultra-reactionary Black Belt. Or if the Alabama Negro actually got the vote (only 70,000 now vote) this could set in motion forces open to question. "Things will get better some day," a Alabamian said. Whether either of these events philosophical could evolve quickly enough to "But first, I'm afraid they will get a lot worse." spare Alabama the consequences of spiraling erosion of state power and state structure may

N. Y. Times Asks Suits Dismissed

Files Motion In Federal Court

The New York Times yesterday filed motions in Federal Court here to dismiss suits filed against the paper by Bessemer's city commissioners.

The Times' motions claim that the court lacks jurisdiction over The Times, as well as over the subject matter of the suits. The motions allege that The Times does not do business in Alabama and that the newspaper has no agent in the state on which process can be served.

The suits were filed last May 31 by Bessemer Mayor Jess Lanier and Commissioners Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons protesting alleged "false and malicious" statements in an April 12 Times story, "Fear and Hatred Grip Birmingham." Each complaint asked $500,000 damages.

The Times' motions were similar to motions made in suits earlier by Birmingham's commissioners. The court has not yet ruled on any of the motions in either case regarding the Times story.

Race Issue Shakes Alabama Structure

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9—Under the corrosive impact of the segregation issue Alabama's political and social structure appears to be developing symptoms of disintegration.

The lines between legality and extra-legality are becoming blurred. The police force is not the only power frequently utilized to terrorize the citizenry, both white and Negro. The distinction between exercise of state power and mob power is being eroded.

In this crisis demands are heard more and more frequently for the conventional apparatus of the state—the educational system, the political machinery and governmental organs—to be dissolved, deliberately paralyzed or distorted beyond recognition.

Such proposals began with demands for the dissolution of the state educational system. Legislation to achieve this has been approved but not implemented.

They Have Spread

But proposals have spread to the core of the state political apparatus itself. There is rising talk of dissolving county governments rather than permitting Negroes to play even a token role in them. There are proposals to substitute a convention system for the State Legislature rather than let Negroes sit in the same body with white men.

The integrity of the electoral system is being undermined by schemes under which electors named on the Democratic ticket would pledge themselves to work against the election of the Democratic candidate.

In this kind of political atmosphere there is little or no barrier to the growth and influence of organizations and movements dedicated to hate, intolerance and terror.

Since early March, when a Negro church demonstration nearly precipitated a blood bath on the steps of the Capitol at Montgomery, there has been a rapid spread through Alabama of a new extra-legal device, volunteer organizations of mounted deputies.

The volunteer horse patrols have appeared in five counties—Shelby, adjacent to Birmingham, and four so-called Black Belt counties. The Black Belt counties are a band of central Alabama counties so-called for their fertile black soil. They were the heart of the old cotton-slave-plantation economy and their legacy is the state's highest concentration of Negro population.

500 Sworn In

In one small Black Belt county seat, Selma, more than 500 special deputies have been sworn in. They provide their own horses and guns. The Sheriff gives them badges. They are the rough equivalent of vigilantes of the Wild West days. One Alabaman who has watched the development closely expressed concern that the posses might assume the character of legalized night riders.

"In many of the areas where the mounted units have been formed," this man said, "the only persons with horses and riding experience are the plantation men, many of them already members of night-riding organizations. This gives legal license to their activities."

Another observer, however, suggested that deputization of the riders might put them under some measure of control since violations of civil rights by law enforcement officers were subject to inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ku Klux Klan groups, always an influence in Alabama, flourish in the present atmosphere. The burning of crosses as an intimidation or threat occurs daily in one locality or another.

There is little secrecy about membership. A Birmingham suburbanite readily points out the Klan members who live in his block. Their meeting place is well known in the community. Klan members have called openly on Gov. John Patterson in the Governor's mansion in Montgomery.

According to a reliable source, there are four principal Klan groups operating in the state. One, the "U. S. Knights of the KKK," is an organization with headquarters in Atlanta. Its Alabama branch is headed by Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa. The "Dixie KKK," concentrated mostly in northeastern Alabama, is headed by Kenneth Adams of Oxford, Ala. The "Original KKK of the Confederacy," a newly organized outfit, leader unknown, functions largely in Montgomery and Birmingham, and the "Gulf KKK" has headquarters in Mobile.

A Familiar Sight

Alabama has a law against the wearing of masks. However, the sight of the hooded, nightshirted klansman, often wearing a mask, is becoming familiar to Alabama citizens.

While Klan terror is directed principally against Negroes and against whites thought to have some sympathy with Negro aspirations, it also carries strong anti-Semitic undertones. Sometimes there are overtones.

In the opinion of a highly competent Jewish observer who has lived in the South most of his life, the Jew, rather than the Negro, is the most hated target of the extremist wing of the segregationist movement.

After 16-year-old Jerry Hunt tossed a fire bomb at a synagogue two weeks ago at Gadsden, Ala., and then opened up with a rifle on the congregation, a large number of crosses were burned in adjacent Calhoun County.

The Fayette County Times commented:

"Such a display is indicative of the belief that some people thought the youngster was right and it might be considered a 'warning' to those who would prosecute."

The Birmingham Jewish community was disturbed to read in a local newspaper sympathetic articles about the youth, describing him as a "clean-cut, crew-cut blond" youngster, devoted to his parents and his stamp collections.

Although evidence indicated the youngster had associates, none was apprehended. Last week he was admitted to bond and released. The presiding judge said he saw no reason to call a special grand jury in the case, which has been put over to July. There is skepticism in some quarters that the youngster will ever stand trial.

An open and active link between anti-Negro racism and anti-Jewish prejudice is provided by such men as retired Admiral John G. Crommelin, self-styled "white man's candidate" for public office. He calls Jews the real enemy of "white Christian Alabamians," asserting that they control the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Viewpoint Deplored

The Crommelin viewpoint is deplored even by many violent segregationists. But it seems to have wider acceptance than many Alabamans will publicly admit.

A policeman investigating the attempted dynamiting of a Birmingham synagogue was asked if he did not think it a terrible thing. "It is bad all right," he replied. "But you have to admit that you Jews brought it on yourselves by encouraging the Negroes to integrate."

John Temple Graves, editorial columnist for The Birmingham Post-Herald, last week expressed probably a more widespread Alabama viewpoint on anti-Semitism. He wrote:

"Even if it made sense or were civilized or Christian or American anti-Semitism is simply too big and ugly a load for Southerners to carry with their already big and ugly Negro problem."

Birmingham's loud-voiced Police Commissioner, Eugene Connor, insists that he is just as opposed to anti-Semitic activities as he is to the Negro rights movement. His men apprehended two young men with an old-fashioned hearse in which dynamite and anti-Semitic literature were found. They had parked beside a synagogue and told a Negro watchman they were going to blow the place up.

But the young men did not go to prison. They were freed on their own cognizance by the judge when the witness did not appear. Neither the witness nor the rabbi of the synagogue had been told the case was coming up.

It does not seem likely that the state structure of Alabama will actually disintegrate under the pressure of the situation. But the disintegrative pressures are severe and increasing.

If the Federal registrar plan actually enables Alabama Negroes to vote in large numbers many Black Belt citizens are ready and willing to pull the whole state apparatus apart to thwart them.

Macon County in the heart of the Black Belt, with 84 per cent of its population Negro, has already obtained legislative permission to dissolve. It proposes to split itself among neighboring counties in order to prevent Negroes from winning control of it. The neighboring counties are not pleased at the prospect.

Gigantic Gerrymander

However, it is not inconceivable that the whole county structure of the state might be modified in a gigantic gerrymander, or redivision of boundaries, to create stable white majorities in each county unit.

In the state as a whole the white population in this year's census is expected to be about 70 per cent, an enormous rise from the 54.7 per cent white population of 1900. But whites are greatly outnumbered in the Black Belt counties. In many of them, such as Greene (83 per cent Negro) and Wilcox (79 per cent Negro) no Negroes now vote.

Even if Alabama had the political will to achieve positive solution of its problems it would be badly handicapped by existing disfranchisement, which affects whites almost as severely as Negroes.

The state has not been legislatively reapportioned since 1901. In the interim there have been enormous population changes—the growth of the 600,000 metropolitan community of Birmingham, the enormous population increase in the Tennessee Valley Authority areas of north Alabama, the rise of Mobile and Gulf Coast industry and the exodus of both whites and blacks, particularly from the Black Belt counties.

In recent years Alabama has been lagging behind the population parade, barely holding even and failing to maintain the rate of increase of more politically viable and economically attractive regions.

This has produced extreme disparities in political power. The Black Belt areas with the smallest white vote have the greatest relative political weight. North Alabama and the metropolitan areas are almost as badly under-represented as the Negroes.

Jefferson County (Birmingham), with 600,000 population, has seven members of the state House of Representatives out of 106 for the state's total population of 3,000,000. Mobile and Montgomery, with 500,000 population, have only three representatives each.

Even so, the Black Belt counties would not be able to maintain their stranglehold on state government and their retrograde influence on state policy were it not for a powerful ally, the big industry of Birmingham. The biggest of Birmingham's so-called "big mules" is United States Steel, whose subsidiary Tennessee Coal and Iron, dominates the city economically and, to a considerable extent, politically.

The "big mules" and the Black Belt cooperate and, together, usually run the state. The long years of big-company dominance have stultified Birmingham's political development. The relationship between company and city is suggested by the local nickname for T. C. I.'s modernistic new headquarters building situated on a commanding ridge overlooking the great Fairfield steel works. It is called "Fort Weible" after Arthur Weible, the chief executive of T. C. I.

"So long as the alliance between the big mules and the Black Belt can be maintained," a Birmingham political observer said, "there isn't much chance for any change in the climate of Alabama politics."

But changes may be in the making. Alabama will lose at least one Congressman in the redistricting that will follow this year's census. Governor Patterson is threatening to use this as a whip to reapportion the Legislature. He has said he might allow the state to elect Congressmen at large, giving them all to northern Alabama because of the population concentration, unless the legislators agree to reapportionment.

On racial situation—

Montgomery may file libel suit over ad in N. Y. Times

BY HUGH SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7—The city of Montgomery may file libel action in connection with the recent publication of a paid advertisement in a New York newspaper concerning the recent Negro student disorders.

The ad sought funds for the defense of the Negro integration leader, the Rev. Martin King Jr.

King is under indictment and facing early trial here on charges of falsifying state income tax returns.

Although Montgomery officials refrained from commenting, it is reliably reported that legal actions under consideration.

REPORTS also indicate that considerable pressure is building up in support of such a step. A decision probably will be reached one way or another within the week.

The ad appeared in The New York Times March 29.

It bore the names of an assortment of endorsers, including Negro and white movie actors, several entertainers, a few clerics, Norman Thomas, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others.

Sentiment in favor of filing suit against the newspaper and the endorsers jointly is based on the assertion that the ad not only slandered the South generally, but gave false statements about the expulsion of nine Negro students at Alabama State College here.

THE ADVERTISEMENT headed "Heed Their Voices" began as follows:

"As the world knows by now, thousands of Southern Negro students are engaged in wide-spread non-violent demonstrations in positive affirmation of the right to live in human dignity as guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"In their efforts to uphold these guarantees, they are being met by an unprecedented wave of terror by those who would deny and negate that document which the whole world looks upon as setting the pattern for modern freedom . . ."

After pointing to the arrest of 400 Negro students at Orangeburg, S. C., the ad said:

"IN MONTGOMERY, ALA. after students sang 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' on the state capitol steps, their leaders were expelled from school and truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama State College Campus.

"When the entire student body protested to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an effort to starve them into submission.

"The ad sought to make it appear that the nine Negro students were expelled because of the singing of 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' on the Capitol steps.

Actually they were expelled for staging a series of disorders, including attempts to obtain services in the Courthouse coffee shop.

THEY WERE NOT expelled by the City of Montgomery, but by the State Board of Education after the college president, Dr. Trenholm, identified them as the leaders and recommended placing them on probation.

The student body as a whole did not refuse to re-register in protest against the expulsion, nor was the dining room padlocked.

REPORTEDLY, THOSE here who would like to see legal action taken point to the fact that about a year ago a number of Alabama men sought to insert advertisements in New York and Eastern newspapers giving the South's side in the segregation controversy.

Some of the newspapers, they say, refused to accept them.

One particularly outstanding case is pointed to by those seeking court action.

Several years ago a national magazine carried an article indicating that the State of Florida had dealt unfairly with Negroes in the allocation of funds for schools.

The then Gov. Millard Caldwell sued the magazine in Federal Court and won a substantial verdict. The money thus received was credited to state funds earmarked for Negro schools.

SECRETARY of State Bettye Frink, meanwhile, said the signers of the advertisement should be arrested and prosecuted.

Mrs. Frink, a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention, said distribution of the New York newspaper through the mail constitutes "using the mails to defraud inasmuch as the ad contains misleading statements."

"Each person whose name appears on the advertisement should have a warrant issued for them," she said in a letter to The Associated Press, "and if they ever come to Alabama, they should be arrested and prosecuted for falsifying the State of Alabama with lies . . ."

Mrs. Frink said she would be willing to sign warrants, but she said she had not determined specifically what charge could be filed in Alabama.

Back Times articles as justified

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Integration leaders have come to the defense of the New York Times, which is under attack by segregationists for news articles about injustices against colored inhabitants in Alabama cities.

Montgomery city officials have sued regarding a page advertisement in The Times, and Birmingham officials threaten suit over a series of articles by Harrison Salisbury. John Patterson also has filed a million dollar suit against The Times.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights adopted resolutions stating that such "lawsuits are intended to blind the eyes of the local public, and cover up the various violations of law and abuses of citizens' rights."

• • •

ACTIONS OF THE officials and of Alabama newspapers were condemned in a letter in the Birmingham News by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of ACMHR and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

A similar stand was taken by Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, president of SCEF and publisher of the Southern Farm and Home, in an editorial in his paper.

The ACMHR said: "We see nothing false, slanderous or calumnious in the articles in question. We submit that there is nothing of substance to be retracted in either; rather there is much more that could be added.

"We believe the racial climate in Alabama, and especially Birmingham, is tense and dangerous mainly because certain elected officials, sworn to uphold the U.S. Constitution, seem more obsessed with keeping segregation than in protecting individual rights."

• • •

MR. SHUTTLESWORTH defended Salisbury and the Times.

Mr. Shuttlesworth stated: "We are wrestling with wickedness in high places, and the stakes are a continued slow death under segregation or a fullness of life in freedom."

WILLIAMS' EDITORIAL in the Southern Farm and Home stated:

"There is something very frightening about The New York Times being sued. . .What this amounts to when you come right down to it, is that any newspaper or magazine will risk being sued if they print anything uncomplimentary about a city.

Williams added: "If this suit goes against the newspaper it will be another long step toward curtailing the freedom of the press to report things as they happen, wherever they happen, South, North, East or West.

"If the press is silenced, we can expect the worst."

NEW LA. GOVERNOR TO TRY TO KEEP JIM CROW

BATON ROUGE, La. — Jimmy Davis, hillbilly singer who is repeating as governor of Louisiana, said at his inaugural: "We will preserve segregation. We will maintain our way of life without compromise . . . We will solve our problems on our own terms without interference from those outside our borders."

N. Y. Times Loses In Move To Have Records Closeted

The Alabama Supreme Court says Judge Walter B. Jones has a right to ask the New York Times to produce documents that will help determine if the newspaper was doing business in Alabama when it published an advertisement which city officials say libeled them.

The court Thursday dismissed a petition for mandamus filed by the Times against Judge Jones which would have required him to set aside his order to produce the papers. The particular case ruled on involves the $500,000 libel suit by Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

The Jones order requires the Times to produce documents, old editions and letters from its Alabama correspondents. Jones has given the newspaper until Wednesday to surrender the files for use in considering the Times' plea that libel suits filed by Sullivan and Commissioner Frank Parks and Mayor Earl James be thrown out. Arguments are set for July 25 on the motion to dismiss the libel suits.

The advertisement on which the commissioners base their suits appeared in the Times on March 29, 1960, under name of the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South. The officials contend that the advertisement contained misinformation which reflected on their administration.

The Times contends that the suits should be thrown out on the grounds that the newspaper was not doing business in the state when it published the full-page advertisement. In the matter decided by the Supreme Court, Sullivan's attorneys claimed that the requested documents were needed to decide if the Times was doing business in Alabama.

The Times advertisement claimed, among other things, that the dining hall at Alabama State College here was padlocked in an effort to starve demonstrating students into submission.

The case is expected to be tried in the October term of circuit court.

Lawyers for the Times are from the Birmingham firm of Beddow and Beddow. Sam Rice Baker and Roland Nachman represent Sullivan.

Possible prelude to suit—

Montgomery officials demand full retraction of ad in New York paper

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 9—Montgomery city officials late Friday formally demanded full retraction of allegedly libelous statements in a recent New York newspaper ad seeking funds for defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integrationist.

Regarded as the initial step toward filing libel action, Mayor Earl James and Associate Commissioners Sellers and Parks jointly signed letters air mailed to The New York Times and to several signers of the advertisement.

Under Sec. 913, Title 7 of the state code, persons about to be sued for libel are required to be given an opportunity to retract libelous statements.

If they do retract, that action reduces the degree of libel and limits the amount of a verdict to actual damages.

THE ADVERTISEMENT in question appeared in the March 29 Times. In asking for funds for King's defense, the advertisement contained allegedly untrue and libelous statements relating to recent Negro student disorders in Montgomery.

King is under indictment and faces early trial here on charges of falsifying state income tax returns.

A city cannot file libel action, it was disclosed yesterday, but officials of a city, acting in their official capacity, can take such action.

The advertisement was sponsored by the "Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and for the Struggle for Freedom in the South."

ALTHOUGH THE advertisement contained the names of more than 50 more or less widely known Negro and white movie actors, entertainers and others, the letters were registered and air mailed to The Times and to those whose names appeared as committee heads.

The advertisement charged that Negro students engaging in efforts to crash all-white eating places "had been met by an unprecedented wave of terror by those who would deny and negate that document (the Constitution) which the whole world looks upon as setting the pattern for modern freedom."

Relating to the Negro student disorders here, the ad said:

"In Montgomery, Alabama, after students sang 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' on the State Capitol steps, their leaders were expelled from school, and truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama College campus. When the entire student body protested to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission."

MONTGOMERY city officials, Attorney General MacDonald Gallion and Gov. Patterson contend that the statement is wholly false and libelous.

Gallion, in a statement Thursday, said he was looking into the situation with court action in mind.

At Jacksonville State College yesterday Gov. Patterson said in reply to a question that he wasn't interested in monetary damages but he was very much interested in seeing that the charges are retracted.

THE ADVERTISEMENT identified the following as members of "the committee":

"Chairmen, A. Phillip Randolph and Dr. Garner C. Taylor; chairmen of cultural division, Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier and Shelly Winters; treasurer, Nat C. King; executive ddiector, Bayard Rustin; chairmen of church division, Father George B. Ford, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., Rabbi Edward E. Klein; chairman of labor division, Morris Iushewitz.

The ad listed a large number of persons supposedly in full sympathy with issuance of the ad but did not say they were directly connected with the committee.

Among them were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Marlon Brando, Mrs. Ralph Brunche, Nat King Cole, Cheryl Crawford, Dorothy Dandridge, Sammy Davis Jr., Anthony Franciosa, Van Heflin, Mahalia Jackson, Eartha Kitt; Viveca Lindfors, Jackie Robinson, Robert Ryan, Frank Silvera, Norman Thomas, and others.

THE AD ALSO LISTED about a score of Southern Negro preachers. Most of their names have appeared in connection with recent Negro student disorders.

First on the list was the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery. Next was the name of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Attorney General Gallion said that Bayard Rustin, executive director of the committee responsible for inserting the ad in The Times has a Los Angeles, Calif., County police record.

ALTHOUGH A STATE or a city cannot sue, there are said to be many instances in which libel suits have been presented by officials of city or state acting in their official capacities.

The Montgomery officials disclosed they had air mailed the demands for a retraction in a brief statement issued late yesterday afternoon.

'Name' Defenders Of King Make Montgomery Furious

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7.—A storm of criticism boiled up in this Deep South capital Thursday over a full-page advertisement in the New York Times soliciting funds for the legal defense of Negro integrationist Martin Luther King Jr.

Alabama Secretary of State Bettye Frink said the ad signers "should have warrants served on them. And whenever those people come into the state, they should be arrested."

Sixty prominent liberals, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Harry Emerson Fosdick, the noted Methodist clergyman; Norman Thomas, American socialist leader; and Jackie Robinson, former major league baseball star.

The ad said Negro student leaders at Alabama State College were expelled "after students sang 'My Country, 'Tis Of Thee' on the state Capitol steps." Actually, the students were expelled for leading a sit-down demonstration in the all-white snack bar of the Montgomery County courthouse.

The ad also states:

"When the entire student body protested (the expulsion) to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them in submission."

Authorities at the college said "There was not a modicum of truth in the statement."

Trial Set For May

King, former president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Association, which spearheaded the successful Negro bus boycott here four years ago, is scheduled to go on trial in May on two indictments charging him with perjury in filing state income tax returns.

The Negro Baptist minister recently moved to Atlanta where he directs the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The latest available published rate schedule by the New York Times indicates the price for the full page ad would be $5,297.60 — about $1,300 more than the bond posted by King to guarantee his presence at the circuit court trial.

The list of signers includes 17 entertainers, both white and Negro. These were Harry Belafonte, the Negro singer; Marlon Brando, screen actor; Nat 'King' Cole, Negro ballad singer; Sammy Davis Jr., Negro popular singer; Dorothy Dandridge, Negro actress; Anthony Franciosa, film actor; Van Heflin, screen actor; Mahalia Jackson, Negro gospel singer; Eartha Kitt, Negro singer; Hope Lange, screen actress; Viveca Lindfors, stage and screen actress; Don Murray, screen actor; Sidney Poitier, Negro screen actor; John Raitt, stage and screen singer; Hope Stevens, screen actress, and Shelley Winters, Academy Award-winning screen actress.

Other Prominent Names

Other prominent names appearing as sponsors are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph Bunche, wife of the Negro diplomat; Dr.

...y're Raising Money Up North

In a full page advertisement in *The New York Times* Tuesday, March 29, under a big caption "Heed Their Rising Voices," something called the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King asked for contributions.

The caption was borrowed from a phrase in a *New York Times* editorial of March 19 which said of the sit-in demonstrations, "Let Congress heed their rising voices for they will be heard."

The statement printed referred to human dignity and described in garish terms police handling of the sit-in situations over the South. It termed the demonstrations "nonviolent" and said that "young American teen-agers, in the face of the entire weight of official state apparatus and police power, have boldly stepped forth as protagonists of democracy. Their courage and amazing restraint have inspired millions and given a new dignity to the cause of freedom."

The appeal for money is underwritten by some well-known American figures.... Harry Belafonte, a Negro singer; Marlon Brando, a white actor; Nat King Cole, a Negro singer; Sammy Davis, Jr., a Negro of many talents; Mahalia Jackson, a Negro singer; Eartha Kitt, likewise; A. Philip Randolph, head of the Negro Sleeping Car Porters Union; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of course; Robert Ryan, white, an actor; Shelley Winters, white, an actress; Norman Thomas, the Socialist; Jackie Robinson, Negro ex-ballplayer. And many others.

Listed as supporting the appeal are a number of Southern Negroes, including Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery and Rev. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

The campaign is likely to drag in plenty of Northern dollars. Nowhere in the appeal, naturally, is there any reference to the right of operators of private establishments to decide whom they shall ask to patronize their places of business. No reference, either, is made to state and local laws against actions inciting to violence.

And so goes what must be labeled the most active "passive" resistance yet in a cause which cannot bear tangible fruits in the opinion of good lawyers, which is aimed simply at publicity for its own sake, and which far from being a movement of spontaneous "teen-agers" is a highly coordinated effort at disruption engineered in Manhattan where segregation is even more pronounced than it is in the South.

31 1960

THE OKLAHOMA POST

WHITE INVESTORS TO FINANCE NEW NEGRO WEEKLY IN CITY

A new weekly newspaper, "The Oklahoma Post," will be introduced to the public this week, it was announced by its editor, Peter Hank Moore. Mr. Moore says the paper will be published weekly on Thursdays and will contain from twelve to sixteen pages. Temporary offices will be set up at the Flamingo Club, 4th and Eastern, and it will be printed on offset machinery.

According to Moore, the paper is being financed by white investors, headed by a Mr. Jerry Robertson, but run completely by Negroes for Negro readers.

Other members of the staff as announced by Mr. Moore are: Jimmy Miller, business manager; Herman Brown, circulation; Helen Holmes, society editor; and Lola Johnson, fashion editor.

LSU Paper's Race Stand Stirs Storm

HOMER, La. (AP) — Louisiana State University professors Thursday defended the editor of the student paper, the target of a blast from a Parish school superintendent involving segregation.

Supt. F. C. Haley of Claiborne Parish schools rapped the LSU student paper "Reveille" and termed an editorial attacking Southern tradition on racial matters as "contemptuous, hateful, arrogant and despicable."

Haley issued the statement Thursday after the Shreveport Journal reprinted the editorial "The Price of Prejudice," which appeared in the Reveille on Feb. 11. The editorial also termed America as "one of the most prejudiced nations in the world."

DETERMINE POLICY

Dr. John Chisholm, chairman of the students' publication committee, said the students determine the policy of the paper, but it does not necessarily reflect the policy of the university.

"I feel the editor has the right to comment on such policies as he sees necessary," Chisholm said.

A. O. Goldsmith, faculty adviser to the Reveille and a professor of journalism, said Haley had a right to express his opinion about the Reveille, but did not comment further.

Haley called on LSU President Troy H. Middleton to "change some of the nauseating situations" at the university and said if they were not changed, the LSU board of supervisors "had better investigate for themselves.

There was no comment from either Middleton or Board Chairman Theo Cangelosi.

FILTH ON CAMPUS

Haley said that LSU is the only of the Louisiana colleges "allowed to publish and distribute this kind of filth on its campus.

"I am told that they call these diatribes freedom of the press at LSU," Haley's statement continued. "This is not freedom of the press—this is an open defiance of Southern tradition and heritage and a public-be-damed attitude."

He said to say that America is one of the most prejudiced nations in the world "not only reveals ignorance but is treasonous."

Reveille Editor Peter Houck declined to comment on Haley's statement.

Haley drew attention some years ago when he refused to distribute among Parish school literature from the National Conference of Christians and Jews in which it was claimed that interracial marriages would produce a "hybrid vigor" among Americans.

NEGRO EDITORS—
The Louisiana Weekly
Educate for Freedom
New Orleans, La.

Fourth In A Series

J-30-60
B
P-60

The publisher of the St. Louis Argus is one who got his roots in the operation of the newspaper having started in the company's job department at the age of en.

Young Frank Mitchell, under the guidance of his father, the late William Mitchell and his uncle, the late J. E. Mitchell, founders, worked his way up to the position as floorman, pressman and then to the linotype machines.

Feeling that he needed to expand his activities beyong his family circle, Mr. Mitchell moved to Chicago where for two years he was employed in the composing room of the Chicago Defender. He returned to the St. Louis Argus in 1943 as director of mechanical operations where he put into operation a number of significant programs.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of St. Louis and in this way has the feel and tenor of the community his newspaper serves. Probably the most unassuming and modest publisher in the profession Frank Mitchell, Sr., is one of its most experienced. Beneath his quiet manner lies a ready knowledge of the printing and publishing business.

Through the years, the Argus has stood in the forefront of every crusade and project for the betterment of its readership. A forthright crusade on the question of a public accommodations (civil rights) bill for the city, was launched last year under Mr. Mitchell's personal direction. Taking the initiative, Publisher Mitchell first called together the four Negroes presently on the St. Louis Board of Aldermen for a "civil rights conference" and briefing

on what the Argus proposed to do. Following this meeting, the St. Louis Argus began a detailed analysis of the "political facts of life" as they related to the whole question of public accommodations legislation. The consistent campaign by the Argus on this issue later caused the defeat of a candidate for the St. Louis Board of Education.

The Argus has always been keenly sensitive to the ield of athletics. During his earlier years in the business, Frank Mitchell played on the Argus basketball team and one of his happiest moments came when he lead, as general manager, the Argus Bulldogs in breaking the color line in the St. Louis Municipal Athletic Association.

The Argus publisher has not been derelict in his responsibility to civic matters. Under appointment by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly, he served the Missouri State Board of Education as a member for five years. For one year, he guided the destinies of the school children of the state as the board's president.

The Boy Scouts of America recognized Mr. Mitchell though its area council with a citation of merit. He is presently a member of the board of trustees of the Berea Presbyterian church.

Since the founding of the St. Louis Argus in 1912 by the Mitchell Brothers, it has pursued a course designed to enhance the status and conditions of Negroes in its trading area. Mr. Mitchell, since his ascendancy to the position of publisher in 1955, has continued to pilot the newspaper along this path. He works closely with his mother, Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, who serves the corporation as president. Together they make an excellent executive team which is presently mapping plans for a bigger and better newspaper soon to be printed in an expanded plant.

St. Louis is regarded as America's most desegregated border city. The Argus has paced every step of St. Louis interracial progress with singular distinction.

Michell is married and the father of two sons, Frank, Jr., and Eugene. Eugene graduates this year from Missouri University School of medicine. He was the first Negro student from St. Louis.

Negro Editors Educate For Freedom

Journal and Guide

St. Louis Argus Publisher Worked Up Through Ranks

Norfolk Va. Sat. 3-13-60

P. 10

ST. LOUIS — The publisher of the St. Louis Argus started in the company's job department at the age of ten.

Young Frank Mitchell, under the guidance of his father, the late William Mitchell and his uncle, the late J. E. Mitchell, founders, worked his way up as floorman, pressman and then linotype operator.

FRANK W. MITCHELL SR.
St. Louis Argus Publisher

Feeling that he needed to expand his activities beyond his family circle, Mr. Mitchell moved to Chicago where for two years he was employed in the composing room of the Chicago Defender. He returned to the St. Louis Argus in 1943 as director of mechanical operations.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of St. Louis and has the feel and tenor of the community his newspaper serves. Probably the most unassuming and modest publisher in the profession Frank Mitchell, Sr., is one of its most experienced.

Through the years, the Argus has been in the forefront of every crusade and project for the betterment of its readership.

During his earlier years in the business Frank Mitchell played on the Argus basketball team and one of his happiest moments came when as general manager, he led the Argus Bulldogs in breaking the color line in the St. Louis Municipal Athletic Association.

The Argus publisher under appointment by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly, served the Missouri State Board of Education as a member for five years, as the board's president for one year.

The Boy Scouts of America recognized Mr. Mitchell through its area council with a citation of merit. He is presently a member of the board of trustees of the Berea Presbyterian church.

Since the founding of the St. Louis Argus in 1912 by the Mitchell brothers, it has pursued a course designed to enhance the status and conditions of Negroes in its trading area. Mr. Mitchell since becoming publisher in 1955, has continued to pilot the newspaper along this path. He works closely with his mother, Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, who serves the corporation as president. Together they are mapping plans for a bigger and better newspaper soon to be printed in an expanded plant.

Mr. Mitchell is married and the father of two sons, Frank, Jr., and Eugene. Eugene graduates this year from Missouri University School of Medicine. He was the first Negro student from St. Louis.

31 1960 SATURDAY EVENING POST

White teacher in a Negro college

When Marcia Mathews, a white Southern woman, stood in front of her class of twenty-five Negro boys for the first time, she was suddenly aware of a "united front ranged silently against me." What happened that very first day — and what she learned in the next few months — taught her a lesson she'll never forget!

In this week's Saturday Evening Post you'll read the startling story of this white teacher at a small Negro college. You'll learn what happened when she mixed socially with the Negro faculty . . . why her students didn't want to be called "boys" . . . and about the amazing lesson she learned about "The Difference Between Black and White."

It's a wonderful week in the Post . . . 8 articles, 4 stories, many cartoons and exciting photographs.

Get your copy today wherever magazines are sold!

The Saturday Evening
POST
January 16, 1960

Mrs. Johnson Runs Last Of The One-Woman Papers

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-23-60.

The Savanah Tribune was established in 1875 by Col. John H. DeVeaux. In 1899, Sol C. Johnson was appointed managing editor and in 1909 upon the death of Col DeVeaux. Mr. Johnson became sole owner serving as editor and publisher until his death in 1954.

Mrs. Willa Mae Ayers Johnson served as assistant to the publisher from 1943 until the death of Sol C. Johnson on March 1, 1954 when she became sole owner, publisher, and editor of the Savannah Tribune.

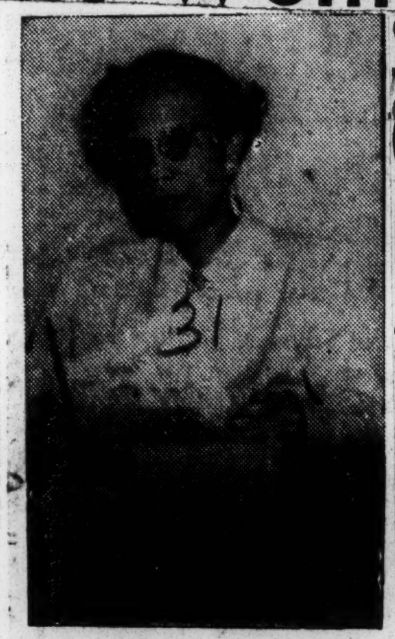
MRS. JOHNSON is a graduate of Talladega College and has attended Columbia University (N. Y. City) and the Atlanta University School of Social Work. She taught music at Talladega for three years and was employed eight years as a caseworker for the Chatham County Department of Public Welfare in Savannah, Ga.

Although Mrs. Johnson has had no formal newspaper training she writes a weekly column, edits all copy, makes front page layout, reads proofs, corrects galleys, makes up forms, assists the pressman, and serves as chief bookkeeper. She has perhaps the last of the one - woman newspapers in the country.

IT WAS TO help an elderly friend that Mrs. Johnson entered the newspaper field. She actually began as an office helper to the late Sol C. Johnson, grand secretary of the Prince Hall grand lodge of Masons in Georgia.

Mr. Johnson tutored Mrs. Johnson (no relation) in every phase of the operating printing plant.

IN FOUR MONTHS she was given ownership of the Savannah Tribune subject to life



MRS. WILLA JOHNSON
Of The Savannah Tribune

estate reserved by Sol C. Johnson. Upon Mr. Johnson's death Mrs. Johnson completed purchase of the newspaper.

The Savannah Tribune became a member of Audit Bureau of Circulations in 1946.

Mrs. Johnson has been presented citizenship awards by several Savannah organizations.

An accolade of appreciation from the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce was received in 1958 for contributions made to Georgia's progress since 1875.

Savannah Tribune, Oldest Of Negro Newspapers, Quits

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH — (ANS) — America's oldest Negro newspaper, the Savannah Tribune, published its last edition Thursday, Sept. 22, as financial problems forced its folding. The paper had been printed for the past 78 years.

Front page articles in the final saw Mrs. Willa M Johnson, publisher-editor, bid adieu to the paper's readers, and Wilton Scott, a journalist and publications director at Savannah State College, plead for Negro citizens of the city to awaken.

Mrs. Johnson remarked that efforts to sell the publication before closing down were in vain and it was necessary to end operations with Thursday's edition.

The Tribune was started by Col. John H deVaux back in 1875. Mrs. Johnson has headed it for 15 years, succeeding her husband who stepped down because of health. However, he did serve in the advertising and circulation departments.

Oldest Negro Paper Folds In Savannah

The Atlanta Constitution

SAVANNAH (AP) — An ancient Negro paper, the Savannah Tribune, reluctantly gave up the ghost Thursday.

Atlanta Ga.

The publisher, Mrs. Wilia M. Johnson, said several unsuccessful efforts to sell the paper were made before the "difficult but necessary" decision was reached to end operations with Thursday's issue.

Fri. 9-23-60

The Savannah Tribune was started in 1875 by Col. John H. de Vaux. It listed itself as the oldest Negro paper in America.

The paper in its last years encountered rising costs of publication, with which it found itself unable to cope, said Mrs. Johnson. Also figuring in its demise, the publisher added, were lack of trained personnel, a small number of paid subscriptions and inadequate advertising revenue.

Savannah Tribune Ends Publication

The Pittsburgh Courier
(Courier Press Service)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Starting publication in 1875 under the late Col. John H. deVaux, the Savannah Tribune—one of the nation's oldest Negro newspapers—passed out of existence with the publication of this issue.

Mrs. Willa M. Johnson, publisher and widow of the late Sol C. Johnson, who guided the paper until his death a few years ago, had tried to sell the paper, but failed.

Atl. 10-1-60

The plant will continue to operate on West Broad St. here as a job printing plant.

Earlier this year, Henry Butler, managing editor of the Tribune for 50 years, died here. The late Mr. Johnson had made the Tribune into an influential organ and it, in turn, made him one of Georgia's most influential citizens.

31 1960 TELEGRAM (MOBILE, ALABAMA)

Telegram Sued For $50,000

MOBILE, Ala. — A libel suit asking $50,000 damages was filed in Federal District Court here against Davis Lee, publisher of the Telegram, a pro-segregation weekly.

The suit was filed by Bishop W. T. Phillips, head of the Apostolic Overcoming Holiness Church and pastor of the Adams Street Holiness Church here.

THE TELEGRAM
SANFORD, FLORIDA

Negro Paper Ban Upheld In Seminole

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Thurs. 9-1-60

SANFORD, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Seminole County Sheriff J. D. Hobby said today he prevented selling of a Negro newspaper earlier this month because it was "nothing but a bunch of trash."

Hobby, County Judge Vernon Mize, Negro Deputy Willie Brown and taxicab driver Leroy McClinton were sued for $100,000 by the publisher of the paper, The Telegram, who claimed the civil rights of the vendors were violated.

Hobby said he arrested Eddie Mae Brooks and Lonnie Cherry, both of Sanford, on charges of violating Florida laws against publishing and distributing "immoral and libelous literature."

The civil suit, filed in federal court in Orlando Monday, was brought by David Lee of Anderson, S.C., Negro publisher of the paper.

Hobby said he made the arrests to protect Negroes of Seminole County.

"The papers were making accusations about our colored citizens," said Hobby. "It's nothing but a bunch of trash."

31 1960

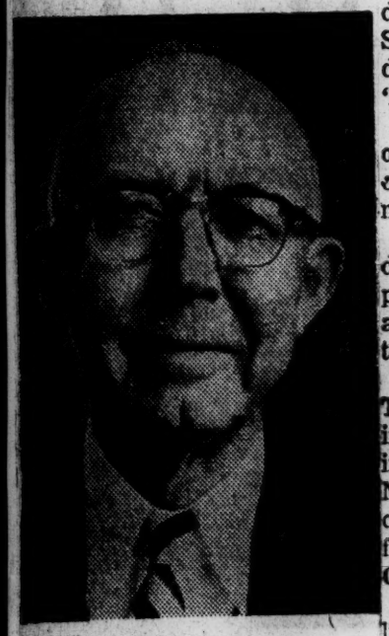
TIME MAGAZINE

'TRAIL BLAZERS' FOR RIGHTS

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.,
Fri. 12-2-60 p. 1 & 8-C

2 Montgomery U.S. Judges Praised By Time Magazine

Two Montgomery Federal judges are included in a Time magazine list of eight "trail blazers" in the civil rights field.



JUDGE R. T. RIVES
Of Court Of Appeals

JUDGE FRANK JOHNSON
Of U.S. District Court

They are Richard T. Rives, presiding judge of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Frank M. Johnson Jr., U.S. District Court judge for Middle Alabama.

The local men and six other federal jurists were lauded in the Dec. 5 issue of Time for decisions implementing the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

'HONOR ROLL'

Time described the "honor roll" of federal judges as being "without precedent in U.S. legal annals."

Two decisions that resulted in desegregation of Montgomery public parks and buses were cited as Johnson's main contributions to civil rights.

Rives received praise from Time for upholding Johnson's ruling on parks and for establishing a "far-reaching principle that Negroes cannot be convicted of crime in counties" barring them from jury service.

OTHER MEMBERS

Other members of the honor list were as follows:

James Skelly Wright, U.S. district judge in Louisiana; John Minor Wisdom, judge of Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Walter E. Hoffman, U.S. District Court judge for Eastern Virginia; Ben Clarkson Connally, U.S. District Court judge for Southern Texas; William A. Bootle, U.S. District Court judge for Middle Georgia, and Ronald N. Davies, U.S. District Court judge for North Dakota.

All of the judges are native Southerners except Davies, who made the honor list for his handling of the Little Rock integration dispute.

The magazine reserved its greatest accolade for Judge Wright, who during the past few weeks has engaged in a vigorous fight with the Louisiana governor and Legislature over integration of two New Orleans schools.

31 1960

Time Magazine Draws Wrath Of Nigeria

LAGOS. — (ANP) — The Nigerian House of Representatives will shortly be called upon to consider a motion to have "Time" Magazine banned from the Federation.

The motion is being sponsored by R. O. A. Akinjide, executive member of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Basis for the proposed ban are charges that "this usually contains violent libels against Nigeria and Nigerians, and against Africans as a whole."

In a recent article published in the West African Pilot, leading publication in the newspaper chain of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Akinjide said: "Nigerians are painted as gullible, primitive and very uncivilized. This sort of publication should be of the greatest concern to all Africans and their government."

Editorially, the Pilot, in urging that the government declare a ban on the U. S. magazine, described the publication as "dangerously pretentious and trading on integrity which it possesses not."

The paper said: "Recently, Time magazine published in one of its numbers a catalogue of falsehoods against Nigerians. Samples: that our pregnant women drink ink in the hope that their children would be born knowing how to write: that we use vaseline for butter; that our women use boot polish as lipstick."

Schoolfield sues Time magazine

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Impeacned Chattanooga Judge Raulston Schoolfield filed summons for $5 million libel suit against Time magazine here Friday.

Schoolfield said the suit is based on a story the magazine published last year. He said the story concerned his alleged dealings with Glenn Smith, former president of the local Teamsters Union.

The former Criminal Court judge was impeached by the Tennessee Legislature in 1958. Schoolfield was ordered disbarred recently, but is presently practicing law pending appeal of the ruling.

Schoolfield said he plans to file a formal declaration of his allegations against Time sometime next week.

Time Named In Libel Suit

CHATTANOOGA (AP) — Attorney Raulston Schoolfield Friday filed a summons in circuit court for a $5 million libel suit against Time Magazine.

Schoolfield said the suit stems from an Aug. 31, 1959 story in the magazine, concerning his alleged dealings with Glenn Smith, former president of the local Teamsters union.

In 1958 Schoolfield was impeached from his criminal court bench by the state legislature.

Schoolfield said the story, on which the suit is based, was published more than a year following his impeachment trial. "I first thought I wouldn't sue them," he said. "But they just kept on and the only way I know to make them stop is to make them pay, and pay through the nose."

31 1960

THE TRIBUNE (LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA)

Mrs. Almena Lomax says L.A. Tribune was taxed to death

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Mrs. Almena Lomax, telling why she had "suspended publication" of her newspaper in a "Letter to the Editor" in the Los Angeles Times, said the paper "just died — taxed to death."

The Tribune editor attributed the closing of operations to "excessive" and "repressive" Federal taxes.

She said when she discussed the tax situation and the paper's problems with an Internal Revenue Service representative, "he asked me 'just to close up' and go out of business."

Matron sues Negro paper for million in Parker case story

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5—(AP)—A $1 million libel suit against a Negro newspaper here was filed Friday by a Mississippi white woman.

Mrs. June Walters, 25, of Petal, said the Tri-State Defender published a story saying she cooked up a rape charge against Mack Charles Parker to hide an affair with a white man.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, was dragged from a Poplarville, Miss., jail cell last April by a gang of masked men and killed. The slaying remains unsolved.

Defendants named in the Federal Court suit were L. F. Palmer ., general manager and editor the paper, and the Robert Abtt Publishing Company, Inc., Chicago.

W. A. Hones of Hattiesburg, ss., Mrs. Walters' lawyer, said suit was first filed in Hatsburg but was dismissed beise the publishing firm does do business in Mississippi.

TONE Magazine Tops 200,000 Reader

Tone, the monthly magazine section for Negro weekly newspapers has gained a remarkable 200,000 circulation in less than four months, according to its publisher, Don W. McIlvaine. Twenty-five newspapers in 17 states now subscribe to the publication, making Tone the fastest growing Negro publication in the country today.

More than 70 other Negro newspapers, McIlvaine says, are negotiating for the colorful magazine insert, taking advantage of Tone's cost-free policy during the next several months.

Contributors

Tone, "an informative, educational and entertaining supplement," is distributed to Negro newspapers on a similar basis as magazine sections now servicing many of the country's metropolitan dailies. Many of the nation's best writers and photographers are contributing pictures and feature articles on fashions, sports, entertainment, foreign affairs and national news.

Chicago Headquarters

With editorial and advertising offices in Chicago, some of the country's best-trained Negro journalists are combining their efforts in the project. Among them are Publisher, McIlvaine, 30, former Howard University student; Managing Editor Carl Smith, Jr. and Associate Editor Charles Leonard, both graduates of the University of Illinois, and Edgar Harris, Advertising Director, former Howard University student.

Among contributors to Tone are award winning novelist Frank London Brown, former editor-war correspondent Vincent Tubbs, Dan Burley, Barbara Gardner and photographer David Jackson.

The April issue of Tone will be increased from eight to 12 pages for the first time, to utilize expanding coverage.

31 1960

TUSKEGEE NEWS

Tom Bell Joins News Staff In Associate Editor Position

Tuskegee News Tuskegee Ala.

Thur. 7/7/60

Thomas H. (Tom) Bell joined the staff of The Tuskegee News this week as associate editor and advertising manager.

Mr. Bell, 28 years old, is a native of Macon County and the son of the late Roy and Minnie Huddleston Bell, of Tuskegee. He grew up here and was educated in the public schools, graduating from Tuskegee High School with the class of '51.

After serving a tenure of four years in the U. S. Navy during which time he was stationed in Texas, he attended Troy State College for two years and then transferred to the University of Alabama.

Tom graduated from the University last May, receiving his A.B. degree with a major in journalism and a minor in English. While at the University, he was tapped for membership in Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity. He also served on the staff of Crimson and White, the school weekly periodical, and was a member of the Press Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell purchased a home on Campbell Drive in East Tuskegee and moved here to reside last month. Mrs. Bell is the former Laneene Davis, daughter of Mr. Mrs. J. L. Davis, of Fort Davis. They have an infant daughter, Lucy Rebecca.

How Post Stories Look To Birmingham Papers

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

On the wake of articles written by New York Times reporter Harrison E. Salisbury on the racial situation in Birmingham, Ala., and subsequent libel suits filed against him and his newspaper, The Washington Post sent a staff reporter, James E. Clayton, to the scene for a further view. His two articles were published in The Washington Post on Oct. 16 and 23.

The Birmingham News reprinted Clayton's stories and commented on them in two editorials, the first on Oct. 18 and the second on Oct. 25. They appear below.

Washington Post, Birmingham

A lengthy article by James E. Clayton of *The Washington Post* published Sunday attempts to analyze developments in this state consequent to publication of articles about Birmingham by Harrison E. Salisbury of *The New York Times.*

A second article is due next Sunday which, it is announced, will discuss the racial situation in Alabama.

The first article is a recital of the origin of the Salisbury articles which generally depicted this city as one in which "fear and hatred" prevailed, and of some of the consequences.

It discusses in detail Birmingham's strong reaction to *The Times* articles. Reading the Clayton article—and the editor of this page knows Clayton and has talked with him at some length—we conclude that *The Post* is trying to appear objective in its handling of the recital.

Nevertheless, a clear doubt as to the validity of Birmingham's reaction and its reasons shows nakedly in the first article. This is conveyed by a sly phrase here and there and a manifest appearance, in recitation of events following appearance of the articles, of disbelief that Birmingham has or had any genuine defense against Salisbury's vicious reports.

More than once in the article a flat statement is made to the effect that a newspaperman without a Southern accent had best beware of coming to Birmingham to report conditions here. *The Post* thus maligns Birmingham which has asked only objectivity and balance in reports about it.

The first article takes note of the general feeling in Birmingham that the articles by *The Times* were not well rounded. But though publication of the "Case of Birmingham vs. *The New York Times*" will indicate to some, probably, what is Birmingham's position and reasons for grievance, it will also tend to point a finger at Birmingham. New defenses will be in order. The first article notes that most of us here feel that Birmingham is "a city of peace," but inherently *The Post's* presentation will be read as a new indictment by many in the North and East who stand ready and eager to charge us with wrong-doing.

It would, of course, be highly interested if *The Post* would put a reporter to the task of spelling out what is the actual relationship of whites and colored in Washington. We see *The Post* regularly, of course, and our impression is that the newspaper's inclination is to play down difficulties which appear in that city and to view racial difficulties as exceptions rather than the rule.

That of course is the Birmingham contention about conditions here. But when we say it, the Eastern eyebrow tends to rise.

We shall have more to say later as The Post develops its "story."

The Second Article In Washington Post

There really isn't very much that can be or needs to be said about the second *Washington Post* article on Birmingham. *The News* has reprinted it in full and readers can draw their own conclusions.

By James E. Clayton, the second article attempts to analyze what is the racial situation here, how whites feel, how Negroes feel, and what is the climate of the community with respect to racial matters.

Clayton makes some slight concession that much of Birmingham is peaceful, which at least may be better treatment at an outsider's hands than Harrison Salisbury was willing to give us. But Clayton, whose sentiments—from personal conversations — are obviously integrationist, has based the entire discussion on a premise that failure to work for integration is a bad position.

The article is, consequently, colored by such an approach. Nevertheless there is a candor in describing the situation as being one of the community's all but total unwillingness to "reform" and accept integration.

There are various perhaps minor points where Clayton goes astray. For example he writes flatly that those "who like the present situation" favor cross-burnings and other such actions to keep things as they are. Obviously the vast majority of whites in this community, who do not believe integration is workable here, do not believe in violence and threat. These people believe that there are sound legal means of holding the line and they do not at all support violence or its lesser manifestations.

Clayton at one point also says that "It (Birmingham) has no long tradition of paternalism toward Negroes. It has a tradition of labor troubles. It has no old families of established wealth and power."

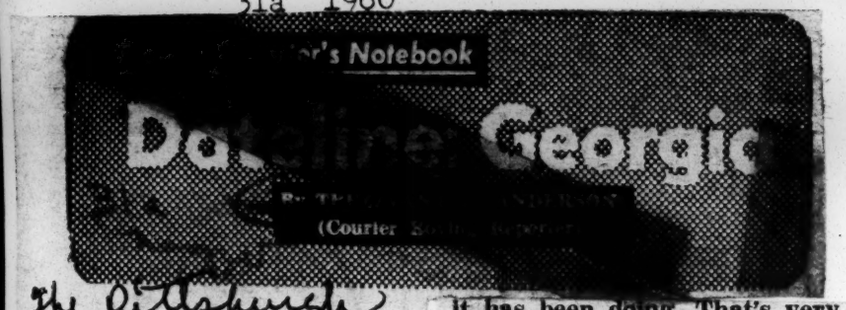
He sees us as too raw. "Paternalism" is the down-the-nose-looking term and we cannot determine whether Clayton would approve us if we fitted his definition of paternalism. If he means whites caring about the welfare of Negroes, he is dead wrong, as white leader after leader can attest. Integration is one thing. Helping to provide better conditions, working and living, for Negroes is something else and Birmingham can meet the measure here far better than can the District of Columbia or New York City. Where is Honeysuckle Hills in those cities?

The second article principally fails, we think, because while it superficially may seem to be a kind of objective assessment, it does not—because Clayton cannot—offer any indication of what anybody could do to change the fundamental outlook of the white citizens. It recognizes that there is no great Negro leadership drive for integration action here, but doesn't draw the inevitable conclusion that this is so because conditions of livelihood for most Negroes here are relatively good to very good.

It further fails in that it has tried to isolate Birmingham sentiment from that of the rest of Alabama. We are some raw exception, it is made to appear. All of us know this to be untrue, that how Birmingham people feel about this subject is how the overwhelming majority of all Alabamans feel. The fact that we have steel mills doesn't set Birmingham thinking apart. And if Mr. Clayton thinks we have no families of established wealth and "power," whatever that means, then he didn't look around enough. What would be better about having them, if we didn't, we aren't sure.

Perhaps Clayton would say that Greenville, Miss., Hodding Carter's town, would, by way of contrast, have such families. But the point fades into vacuity because Greenville people feel the same as do Birmingham people on the subject.

As far as we know, no additional *Post* articles are planned.



The Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA—There was a very understandable glow of pride in the eyes of Dr. Martin Luther King Sr. as he stood in the pulpit of his Ebenezer Baptist Church on "Sweet Auburn Avenue" on the morning of Feb. 7 and introduced his son, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as the new co-pastor of the church. "He's not 'little M. L.' anymore, now," the father said: "He is 'Dr. King' now."

Mr. Anderson

The audience, mixed here and there with whites, sensed the deep feeling in the reason of the minister who had seen his son come home to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with him in the pulpit—a son who had become an internationally known figure in the five years since he had been away—in Montgomery, Ala.

Young Dr. King preached the same sermon in his debut at Ebenezer that he had preached for his trial sermon at Dexter Avenue Baptist in Montgomery back in 1954—"The Three Dimensions of a Complete Life." It had a telling effect.

■

ONE OF the most important things young Dr. King symbolizes is the concrete role of the minister. Said he: "If the minister is not concerned about the whole man, he isn't much of a minister." Upon that thesis and knowing the ministers reach the largest numbers of Negroes, he has called upon the ministers to do their full duty by leading those masses in more than just shouting on Sunday mornings.

Again Dr. King reiterated that he had not come to Atlanta to take over the leadership of the community. He praised present leadership and it has been doing. That's very wise, for Atlanta leaders are very, very jealous about that leadership.

Anyway, there is certainly some heavy artillery lined up along Sweet Auburn Ave. now. There's Dr. H. I. Bearden, the brilliant and hard-hitting radio minister of Big Bethel AME, boomed for the bishopric, on one corner. On another corner is "God's mighty fortress on Auburn Ave.," Wheat Street Baptist, with its dynamic Dr. William Holmes Borders. And just another corner up the avenue you now have the two Kings, Dr. King Sr. and Dr. King Jr.

And in between these extremes, from Dr. Bearden to the Drs. King, you find civic leader C. R. Yates on one corner; handsome and smart political leader Bill Shaw on the other corner. Then on still another corner just up the avenue is John Wesley Dobbs, the silver-tongued Masonic orator who gave Auburn its nickname, "Sweet." In between them are other giants like Jesse B. Blayton Sr., Teddy Alexander, the entertainment impresarios Herman Nash and B. B. Beamon, plus others.

Yep, there's some really heavy artillery lined up along Sweet Auburn Ave. They bode no good for Roy Harris, et al—including Gov. Ernest Vandiver and his henchmen.

■

SPEAKING OF Governor Vandiver, that gentleman really wore a worried look, it seemed to me, as he sat in the joint session of the General Assembly on Feb. 8 for the addresses of Senators Talmadge and Russell.

To these eyes it looks like the two Senators are going to let their hand-picked governor carry the ball for whatever credit or blame will come from the school crisis.

Neither of them said a word about it that day. They didn't even use the word "schools." But the Guv looked worried to me. One Negro leader said: "He has the heaviest burden on him than any governor of Georgia since Reconstruction Days."

Incidentally, this reporter didn't intend to create any extra scene when he went to the sessions of the General Assembly. I would have been perfectly content to stand and let those gracious white ladies supporting HOPE keep their seats in the section "Reserved for Colored." But the enthusiastic House doorkeeper waved them out—of his own volition, and then mentioned to me, saying, "Step right down and take a seat."

■

BEING THERE because I wanted to hear what the two Senators were going to tell the legislators to do about the school crisis, a seat down front was certainly not objectionable. So I took it, and was joined shortly thereafter by another Negro, who left before the session closed. In between came the "incidents" of the page boys, the young urchin and the white woman who wanted to sit.

There were originally three of us Negroes standing before the doorkeeper cleared out the colored section. Then it was discovered there is no state law requiring segregation up there. Oh, boy!

That was the crowning blow! Enforcing a law that doesn't exist! Georgia solons ought to bone up on their laws.

Sudden thought: fact that Senators Talmadge and Russell did not mention the school situation in Georgia takes nothing away from the possibility that they went behind closed doors and told their fellow-Georgians exactly what to do. But no matter what they told 'em, it isn't going to work. The NAACP has the upper hand and is playing it cool, for sure.

Will somebody kindly send me the present address or whereabouts of John (Big Train) Moody, the great football star of the Morris Brown Wolverines. Drop it to me, care of Forrest [illegible] Hotel, Atlanta 12, Ga., and [illegible]t it with thanks. Thanks.

From a Reporter's Notebook

Dateline: Georgia

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Now that the noise and dust of the recent General Assembly have subsided, it would be well to take a sound look at the Atlanta school situation with regard to what will happen, now that the chips are down. It looks from here that the NAACP has the winning hand.

Mr. Anderson

The success of all that may transpire, however, will depend squarely upon what President Dwight D. Eisenhower will do next September, when he is faced with a situation which may be similar to that of Little Rock in another September back in 1957. If Mr. Eisenhower shows firmness all will be well. By that I simply mean that if the sovereignty of the law is upheld, white Georgians will be shown that the laws are meant to be enforced and obeyed, by everybody.

In September, 1957 this reporter stood in front of the Clinton, Tenn. police station, with several white men. I was the only Negro in sight. It was almost time for the Negro students to come down to Clinton High, scene of such turbulence just a year before. With me were the assistant chief of police, a uniformed patrolman, the city dogcatcher and a mill foreman. I had my camera open and slung around my neck. Up the street, across from the school, were some white newsmen and photographers, also waiting.

■

THE MILL FOREMAN spoke, "Just look up there at them d——d newspapermen and them cameras. They're the ones exciting most of this trouble. They ought to be run out of town at the point of a .45. Look at 'em. They can go up there. But I can't. If I go up there I'll be put in jail." He was fuming. He went on to say he had two daughters in CHS, but he was going to take them out.

But until this day, I can hear his words ringing in my ears: "If I go up there, I'll get put in jail." Respect for law and order! That was what that meant to me. And when I saw the Little Rock mob fall back before the swinging clubs of Chief Gene Smith's men in blue in 1959, I knew that was the answer. Respect for law and order!

No matter how achieved, that's the idea. To gain respect for law and order. And it will work in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or anywhere else in Dixie, in spite of Roy Harris and his political henchmen. "Ike" may face that possibility in Georgia in September. Here's why:

■

JUDGE FRANK A. Hooper Jr. has told Atlanta it must desegregate its schools. He gave them the privilege of submitting a plan, gave the Legislature a chance to enact laws that would permit that plan to operate. The plan was offered. The Legislature did nothing.

So, we're right back where we were last June, after he told Atlanta it had to desegregate. He may now order them to proceed to desegregate—or he will be ordered to order it by the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Same difference. Georgia laws say the schools must then be closed. By that time, A Federal court will have ruled those laws illegal and the schools must open desegregated.

Now, here is where we come to the crux of the point: any defiance or interference with that order will put the defying party or parties in contempt of court—Federal Court—the power of the United States of America. Then will come the crucial moment for "Ike" to decide if this is a nation of law and order or one in which the law can be flouted flagrantly by Dixie floutlaws. It's as simple as that.

Now, I hope you can see why we've been saying that Governor Ernest Vandiver and his men have played right into the hands of the NAACP lawyers. Judge Hooper tried to tell 'em, but they wouldn't listen. Now, his conscience is clear. It is the hardheads that put his own state into this position.

The slickest thing Mr. Vandiver and his men could have done would have been to go along with integrating. There isn't going to be a whole lot of kids involved in any shifts. That hasn't been the pattern, nor will it become so. that is the same mistake the store owners in these sit-in strikes are making. They, too, could outsmart the college students by giving them what they want: the service. These demonstrations would be over then in a day. But you and I know what a hard head makes.

■

OFF TO OTHER subjects. The music-making biz must be real good these days—at least for Hank Ballard and the Midnighters. They jumped to top spot in The Courier's big theatrical poll, but that's not all. Hank recently bought not one but two big shiny '60 Caddies, one red and one black. Yessir, the guys are doing all right.

Doc Bagby, the Philly orchestra leader, who has been playing in this area, has a new platter out for Red Top and it's a dilly. He's down Florida way now, heading North. His platter is "Pancake Hop" and "The Spider."

■

ORCHIDS TO the Atlanta Cab For Hire Association, now 19 years old. This Negro organization of cab owners and drivers here is really on the ball. Out at English and Bankhead Ave., N. W., the Association has bought a $22,000 home and headquarters. There they have a service station for cabs of members. They now buy cabs, parts, equipment and other things at a discount, thus saving money for their members.

They have a $50,000 bond with the city, insuring association members and strengthening their economic independence. They operate a total of 372 cars, and now represent a powerful influence in their field. "There is nothing like organization," says the Rev. S. W. Rocker, member and owner of several cabs, who is very enthusiastic about the organization. Each owner pays $1.50 weekly dues, each driver pays 50 cents. The mass buying power is passed on to everyone, through the savings it brings. Hats off to those cabbies.

■

DURING THE PAST WEEK your reporter has been visiting with those wonderful young college students in North Carolina who started the "sit-ins"—something which has caught on like wildfire and by the time this hits the streets you may have had one in Atlanta. It has been planned.

These students are simply magnificent. They're honest, sincere, untainted, and not a bunch of publicity-seekers. Nor are they now dominated by any adult groups, nor will they be so. They're doing their own thinking and planning and are yet smart enough to listen to advice and consider it. That is something that cannot be said for all adult organizations.

From a Reporter's Notebook

Dateline: Georgia

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Now that Gov. Ernest Vandiver and company have gotten themselves squarely behind the eight-ball in this school desegregation thing, it would be well to take a close look at the U. S. Supreme Court decision they will be guilty of flouting if and when they try to close Georgia schools to evade desegregation as ordered by a Federal judge.

Mr. Anderson

The exact language of the high tribunal's ruling in the case of Aaron, et al v. Cooper, et al (the Little Rock school case) in September, 1958, was specific with regard to evasive schemes and will fit the Atlanta case, so cleverly fitted into the Little Rock pattern by the NAACP lawyers The section dealing with this action says this, in part:

"The command of the 14th Amendment is that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." A state acts by its legislative, its executive or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the state, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person with its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever, by virtue of a public position under a state government . . . denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and/or the state, his act is that of the state. This must be so, or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning. Ex parte Virginia, 100, U. S. 339, 347.

"This the prohibitions of the

14th Amendment extend to all action of the state denying equal protection of the laws; whatever the agency of the state taking the action . . .

"In short, the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive scheme for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously or ingenuously.' Smith v. Texas, 311 U. S. 128, 132."

So, when the NAACP last week asked Judge Hooper to make a final judgment in the Atlanta school case, the pattern had fallen into complete shape within the framework of the Little Rock case. Nor all the shoutings of Governor Vandiver and any of his men—young Mr. Geer, the elderly Mr. Bloch, et al, change the situation one iota.

Incidentally, this reporter fails to see Mr. Bloch—Charles J. Bloch of Mason——as the highly touted "constitutional lawyer" his friends call him so often.

When the U. S. Supreme Court last week kayoed Bloch and his buddies on the Terrell County registration deal, it was the second time the so-called "constitutional lawyer" had been severely beaten on constitutional law in Georgia on major issues. The first was in 1944 when a white lawyer from Columbus beat Bloch's ears off in the Primus King case before the very same judge who is handling the Terrell case, Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis.

I asked this Columbus lawyer, Attorney Smith Sr., how he felt arguing for something for Negroes that was contrary to "the Southern tradition."

He replied: "Anderson, when I believe in a principle, I fight for it all the way. I have never regretted my actions in the Primus King case." That opened the Democratic primary to Georgia Negroes.

But the segregationists seem to still place their hope in the winless Mr. Bloch. He has been listed for several fat fees in the annual report of State Auditor B. F. Thrasher. But he hasn't won any victories, so I can't see the great "constitutional lawyer" tag.

Incidentally, young Atty. Peter Zack Geer, executive secretary to Governor Vandiver, must be mighty influential with the Governor. He has made some very positive pronouncements at segregationists meetings, such as "As long as we have the present Governor in office and as long as I am his executive secretary, we will never surrender" to integration. He's also kin to Circuit Judge Walter I. Geer, who boasted that no Negro lawyer will ever practice in his court, and thus played hubbub with two cases in Terrell where Negro Atty. C. B. King of Albany represents Negro clients.

The young white Columbusite, Whitfield S. Woodall, 22, arrested in Phenix City, Ala., on burglary charges, is a son of Board of Regents member Alan Woodall.

Now, the elder Mr. Woodall also owns Radio Station WDAK (Big Johnny Red) in Columbus, over which has been aired a number of times some pretty vicious editorials, that could be called "race-baiting." This reporter reached the point where he always cut off WDAK when the Woodall editorials were about to be aired.

Disclosure by the Fulton County Grand Jury of its consultations with Atlanta Negro leaders—T. M. Alexander, Warren R. Cochrane and C. R. Yates—is a tribute to that body's serious interest in the welfare of all Atlantans. It wasn't the first time Negroes have conferred with the grand jury. That pattern for race relations offered over a year ago came as a result of a confab with Negro leaders, among them John H. Calhoun, then president of the Atlanta NAACP branch.

Such confabs have had much to do with the atmosphere of cooperation in Atlanta. Too bad that so many of the small counties of Georgia don't have white leaders who have the discernment shown by those in Atlanta.

And, congratulations to those Atlantans headed by Prof. Carl Holman and Dean Whitney Young who have made such an impact upon the Atlanta community with the new cooperation group. May their tribe increase and results be forthcoming.

Now, how about some action down in Dawson? It looks as if the challenge is to the Georgia Voters League and the NAACP. Gentlemen, you have been invited.

Thanks to the kind writer who informed us of the whereabouts of that great football star John (Big Train) Moody of Morris Brown fame. "Big Train" is living with his oldest sister at 32315 Beverly Road, Wayne, Mich. He was the "greatest" in this reporter's book. Also thanks to friends Ellis F. Corbett, the A&T College dynamo in Greensboro, and prolific Dr. Charles Ray at N. C. College and N. C. NAACP prexy, Kelly Alexander for their fine help in our sortie in our home state a few days ago.

I might add, that no matter what you may read elsewhere, or what anybody may say, the college students started these protests themselves. Neither CORE, NAACP nor any other group started them, no matter who says so—senator, state official or what-have-you. They were students movements all the way.

From a Reporter's Notebook

Outline: Georgia

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA, Ga. — Last week this reporter was over in Montgomery, Ala., where students at Alabama State College joined in the ever-increasing protests against lunch-counter discrimination.

Mr. Anderson

Action of the 'Bama State students was as refreshing as that of college students in other states.

But there were one or two items that set this reporter to wondering. For example: What would have been the reaction city-wise had the professional integrators let the students themselves handle all phases of the affair, and the "pros" remained in the background as advisors or counselors? By the "pros," I mean those adults who are waging an integration fight.

■

FROM MY PERSONAL contacts and experiences with the fine young students in my own home state of North Carolina (and I sat at counters with them in four places in my hometown, Charlotte, and watched the counters close down), I saw that they were splendid specimens of young Americans—neat, orderly, well-dressed, well-mannered, well-behaved and this was what—in North Carolina—had drawn a large degree of white sympathy and support to them.

In fact, they were the sort of Negroes the average white thug was never accustomed to coming into contact with and they were naturally baffled as to how to act toward them. I imagine this was also true in Alabama.

But when the "pros" got into the picture, and the publicity spotlight, the scene changed and swiftly. The white thug element could then say: 'O boy, here's our meat. These are the guys we know. Let's get at them." Then the difficulty arose, completely beclouding the issues, or so it seems to me. I do not want to be harsh or unjust to anyone, but obvious facts cannot be disputed no matter where they arise.

I hope the adults will remain in an advisory position everywhere in these student demonstrations. These young folk know what they are doing and what they want to do. Let them do it. Their way will confound the segregationists more than any other way. Let them run it.

When the Rev. Amos O. Holmes, field secretary of the Georgia NAACP, was tossed out of the Sumter County courthouse at Americus at the first school study commission hearing, was it really because they didn't want Negroes standing in the corridor, or was it because three young white women were packed in closely around the Rev. Mr. Holmes on all sides trying to see into the room? And the white folks didn't like that?

There should be little surprise at the attitudes shown in the Americus hearings in the Third Congressional District. Just remember what places are in that district and you'll instantly know the reaction was to be expected. For instance, two towns in the district will forever wear the black blot of infamy: Ellaville and Rupert.

■

ELLAVILLE WAS the place where sharecropper John E. Stratford, white, attacked Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons in November, 1947, and was slain in self-defense by the Ingrams, touching off the most highly publicized Georgia criminal case of the century.

RUPERT, NOT FAR AWAY, is the place where whites shot and killed Negro war veteran Isaiah Nixon, who went to register after whites had said that any Negro who tried to do so would be killed. He was shot to death in his own front yard. His killers have never been punished. The Ingram trial propelled Solicitor (then) E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg to a seat in Congress, which he still holds.

So, it should have been no surprise when a deputy sheriff told the Rev. Mr. Holmes at Americus: "Get the hell out of here" at the commission hearing there. The Rev. Mr. Holmes says the deputy came back to him, finding him still there, and said: "I thought I told you to get the hell outta here. I mean it, get out now." The Rev. Mr. Holmes went.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

LIBERIA

COMMUTING from New York to Africa—7,000 miles to Monrovia, another 1,300 to Accra, 500 beyond that to Lagos, and still 500 more to Enugu, and yet one is only in West Africa, north of the equator—can become very tiring. I've been in all of these cities several times this year, plus Kano, Tunis, and a few others, not to mention stopovers in Rome and Frankfurt, and a week-long meeting of the Provisional Council of the University of Nigeria in London.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

However, the fatigue is lessened by the thrill of seeing first-hand the emergence of so many new African nations one can scarcely keep count, as well as the rapid advance of those already free, especially Liberia and Ghana. Even more, the thought that one can perhaps make some small contributions to this forward surge of the people of Africa, and to strengthening the bonds of understanding and friendship between them and their ethnic kin in the U.S., compensate for all the time and effort, as well as the frequent frustrations involved.

■

RETURNING from Ghana Republican celebrations to speak in Milwaukee and at Hampton, I was on my way back to Africa in barely two weeks—this time for Liberian Independence Day celebrations on July 26. On the same plane were Vice President Tolbert's son, who has been studying in the U.S., and a Mrs. Dora Allen from North Carolina, who was a visiting teacher in Liberia some years ago, both also bound for Monrovia and the celebrations.

This being the 113th year of Liberian independence, and there having been earlier this year, the inauguration ceremonies for President Tubman's fourth term, with distinguished visitors from many countries, relatively few foreign guests were on hand for Independence Day, and the celebration was somewhat less elaborate than usual.

The flight started routinely from PAA's beautiful new terminal at New York International Airport, but before reaching Boston the left outboard engine conked out, and the DC-7 came in at Logan International on three engines. There was no real danger, and I have encountered engine trouble aloft quite a number of times, but I must admit to some concern each time it happens.

We were delayed some seven hours by engine repairs, and I made telephone calls to my husband in New York and to my Aunt Sophia Williams in Cambridge. President Tubman's son, Shadrach, a student at Harvard, had met the plane to see his friend, young Tolbert, and he spent the waiting time with us. I was well impressed by these young men, and feel sure they will make important contributions to Liberia's future.

■

BECAUSE of the delay in Boston, we arrived at Santa Maria long after dawn, and I saw it by day for the first time. There appeared to be one cop per capita, and things for sale were very expensive. This was a matter of indifference to me, as I never buy things on these trips, but I did urge the others to wait until they got to Lisbon—even there prices at the airport are higher than they should be.

At Lisbon I ran into Tony Cardozo, Boston lawyer-husband of Evelyn Johnson Cardozo, who is on his first visit in 40 years to his native Portugal. Although I hadn't seen him in some 20 years, he recognized me in the crowd at that busy airport, and for friendly greeting gave me a warm glow of nostaglia for the old days in Cambridge. Evelyn had been ill recently, and I was glad to learn that she is "coming along fine."

Of course, we also arrived in Liberia hours behind schedule, and it was good to be met at the airport, in the wee small hours of the morning, for the long drive to Monrovia.

■

THERE HAVE been several interesting events in addition to the Independence Day functions. First there was the presentation of credentials by Israel's new ambassador, Yarohom Cohen. His predecessor, Chanan Yavor, and Mrs. Yavor, won many friends during their two years in Liberia, and leave a firm foundation of cultural and trade relations between these two small but vigorous democratic nations.

Then there was the president's annual children's party, which was delightful, and gave much pleasure to young and old, as President and Mrs. Tubman are such gracious hosts. There was a formal dinner at the executive mansion for Hon. and Mrs. Matias Guerra. He is governor of the Canary Islands, where President and Mrs. Tubman have vacationed frequently. Finally, there was the president's press conference, with some 30 journalists present. My report on this will have to come later.

World Backdrop By Marguerite Cartwright

[Dr. Carthwright is still in Nigeria for Independence celebration and laying of the cornerstone of the University of Nigeria, but will return soon.]

LINCOLN, U. S. A.

THERE IS another West African student named "Azikiwe" in the current term at Lincoln—in this case Ambrose Ernest Azikiwe, the renowned political leader's youngest brother. A graduate of Zik's College (Secondary School) at Lagos, for a time he worked as an accountant in the African Continental Bank. However, he decided that he wanted to continue his education, with the hope, one supposes, of following in the steps of his illustrious elder brother. Dr. (Zik) Azikiwi also has a son now in his second year at Harvard. The latter attended the Olympic Games in Rome with his father.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

■

GHANA

The arrival of my Ghana newspapers is always awaited eagerly. Of absorbing interest are their reports on the Congo. Then, in a July issue, the headline: "Little Rock Again. The FBI arrested three men in Arkansas in connection with an attempt to blow up the Philander Smith Negro College at Little Rock, U.S.A. . . ." etc., etc. Thus, the Ghana readers are kept up to date on conditions which shame us all.

■

LIBERIA

In my Liberian paper, a headline reads: "Negroes Eat With Whites In Public for the First Time in Florida." The event is reported, and then it adds: "In Petersburg, Va., on the other hand, 27 Negroes were arrested for demanding service in a 'white' restaurant . . ." To the proud Liberians, this was a strange event indeed.

■

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

In the African papers one reads news not reported in the U. S. (or, if so, it escaped out notice). According to the U. N. Association of Britain and North Ireland, South Africa is "on the verge of a blood-bath;" 75 Africans had been condemned at secret trials; facts not published in U. K. newspapers, because the trials were held in secret.

NIGERIA

I am naturally eagerly looking forward to the cornerstone laying ceremonies (by Princess Alexandra) of our new University of Nigeria. I have been warned that I'll be expected to curtsy to H. R. H., who is addressed as "Your Highness," or as "Ma'am." Also, I must wear the appropriate academic robe in the procession. It was not easy for me to find the correct Doctoral robe, and one small enough. Most people rent them. Moreover, still, mostly men wear them. I might have borrowed an ordinary choir robe, but I suspected that scores of pictures will be taken (I am one in five on the Council, and the only woman), and someone would surely notice that I wore the wrong thing. It is interesting that the robe I finally succeeded in borrowing was loaned to me by Dr. Togba, a native Kru (thus small in stature), and a graduate of Fisk, Meharry and Harvard University. So it was to "darkest Africa" that I had to turn to get a Doctoral academic robe!

■

SIERRA LEONE

Attended the Second Annual Conference of the Sierra Leone Students Union of the Americas. This small West African nation is to become independent next April 27, and approximately, their theme was: "Independence, What Next?" I met for the first time, their U. S. Government representative, Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn, and was enthralled by the stirring address given by Dr. E. W. Blyden III on the "Emergent Nations in a Polarized World." Reminding his listeners of Washington's Farewell Address of 1796, he pointed out that nationalistic aspirations are not a new thing. In 1862 his grandfather, the first Dr. Blyden, had written that independence and unity were the first task of the African people. The present Dr. Blyden deplored the average lack of sense of history of what had gone on before. He noted the fallacy in limiting a democracy to only where there is a two-party system. The two-party system in the U. K. is less than a hundred years old, and just over a hundred years old in the U. S. He ended on the note that the U. S. must do some self-searching; it was U. S.-not Russian-educated leaders: Azikiwe, Nkrumah, Banda, who brought freedom and dignity to Africa. Dr. Blyden has a Harvard Ph. D., and was an instructor there. He was founder of the Sierra Leone Independence Movement, and now I am proud to add, is returning to Africa to teach in our new University of Nigera.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

EXPLANATION

WHY IS the column so short?" "For several weeks we missed your column ... I am sure you were not in the country ..." Even kinder friends have written: "We buy the paper to read you, but can't be sure when you'll appear."

This is the gist of many letters received recently. Actually, a column is sent to Mr. Prattis every week, whether I am in the country or not. However, this material is cut, censored, or even omitted (and undoubtedly this explanation also will be omitted!)

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

LIBERIA (Continued)

The President of Liberia holds weekly press conferances, and as this was largely the only way I was able to have any close contact with him, I took to attending faithfully. Many things developed during these sessions that were of interest. For example, I don't believe that I've seen in our papers that Liberian troops were used in the Congo and singled out for favorable mention.

Before the recent high level meeting in West Germany between Konrad Adenauer, Mr. McMillan and others, it was announced that African development would be high on the agenda. German economic ties have been greatly strengthened in Liberia, and it is second only to the U. S. in trade. The President was asked if any large scale development was anticipated. Although it is not, it would be welcome and in keeping with the nation's "open door" policy.

I raised the question as to the possibility of his offering to arbitrate in some of the intra-African disputes, such as in the Congo, Cameroons, Somalia-Ethiopia border, etc. The President strongly recommends that there be set up some sort of arbitration machinery to which minor difficulties can be brought. Its membership should consist of all the African leaders.

Among other things, the President believes in a strong U.N. to which Red China should be admitted.

■

ALTHOUGH Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with France, they strongly believe in the self-determination of the Algerian people, and diplomatic relations are also maintained with the provisional government-in-exile. Another point on which there was firm disagreement with France was the testing of the atom bomb in the Sahara.

South Africa is, of course, condemned in strongest terms, but Liberia feels that any action, such as boycott, should await the result of the U. N. efforts currently underway.

On the matter of South West Africa, Liberia, jointly with Ethiopia, is taking the issue before the World Court. (Of course, they are the only African nations who could take this action, being the only former members of the league.)

Already various groups have begun campaigns to urge President Tubman to accept a fifth term, even though his current incumbency has more than three years to run. I attended a couple such rallies, and listened with interest when he was asked his intentions at the press conference. He pointed out that he'd become president at the age of 48, and will have served 20 years when he completes his current term. "I leave the question for God to decide," said President Tubman. My guess is that he will not run again, though there will be great pressure on him to do so.

One of the controversies raging there was the collapse of the $1,300,000 Shallow Water Harbor at Cape Palmas. Designed and constructed by two U. S. firms, it was paid for with an Export-Import Bank loan. Charges ranging from engineering ignorance to sabotage have followed. One editorial described it as an example of "the poor quality of engineering obtained when underdeveloped countries have to submit to the rigid commitments attached to loans from the U. S." It suggested that perhaps it was even part of "a plan to sabotage the progress of an underdeveloped country" to render it continually at the mercy of highly developed countries." Continuing, the editorial noted: "This brings to the fore the need to decide how in the future we can develop our country with loan devoid of strings and with which we can employ people who are not necessarily forced upon us."

To my: "Do you anticipate the creation of a woman's army or work force such as they have in Ethiopia and Ghana?" the reply was: "No, do you think we should have one?" I said that I had no opinion. However, later I spoke to a Liberian lady leader who felt that it would be a very good idea.

Television will be established in Liberia, though it is not known how soon.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

MONROVIA, LIBERIA

As I write this, the distinguished guests are arriving for the inauguration of President Tubman, who begins his fourth term and his 17th year as President of this oldest republic of Africa on Jan. 4. When the nearly 200 official guests are all here, it will be the greatest number of world personalities ever assembled on the continent of Africa. Last week I mentioned President Sekou Toure of Guinea, ex-President Naccache of the Lebanon, Crown Prince Sahle Selassie of Ethiopia and the Vice Presidents of Czechoslovakia and Soudan.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

The five Prime Ministers expected are: The Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa; the Prime Minister of Togoland, Sylvanus Olympio; the Prime Minister of Dahomey, Hubert Maga; the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Sir Milton Margai, and the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauretania, Moktar Ould Daddah. At least four Ministers of Foreign Affairs are expected, including Mrs. Golda Meir of Israel, and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Hungary.

■

BOTH BRITAIN and France are sending each a Minister of State. Britain's five-man delegation is headed by the Right Honorable John D. Profumo, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. France is sending a six-man delegation headed by His Excellency Louis Jacquinot, Minister of State. Ghana's delegation will also be headed by a Minister of State, the Honorable Kojo Botsio.

From Nationalist China comes His Excellency George K. C. Yeh, the greatly respected Ambassador from that country to the U. S. For 10 years he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he is now senior in point of service in the Washington diplomatic community.

Our U. S. delegation will be headed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Ambassador to the United Nations. Distinguished son of a distinguished family, he has been mentioned as Presidential timber. Representing generations of public service, he is from my own home state of Massachusetts.

One hopes that Mr. Lodge will meet President Emeritus King of Liberia, for the latter, with Lodge's father, spent long hours concentrating on the same topic, the League of Nations, in an earlier generation. Their thinking did not carry them down the same path, but the now deceased elder Lodge and elder statesman King had this in common.

■

MRS. MARY LORD, the U. S. United Nations stalwart, "is coming on her own" i. e., at her own expense) as her way of paying tribute to Liberia. Long known for her interest in Africa, she is another whom I regard as representative of the U. S. at its best. She is one of the valued representatives we have to show off at home as well as abroad. I understand that Mr. Satterwaite, Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, is also coming, as well as General Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and at least half a dozen more in the official U. S. delegation.

From advance reports, it also appears that there will be a large number of non-official U. S. visitors present, including Thurgood Marshall, Claude and Etta Barnett, Poppy Cannon White, Ruth Brown Price, Judge and Mrs. Myles A. Paige, and many others. Of course, there are already a considerable number of Americans already here, as teachers, members of the ICA Mission, businessmen, visitors, etc. Among them currently is Pearl Primus, her dancing partner, and her handsome husband, Percival Brode.

■

Many members of the Liberian foreign service will come home for the Inauguration. Ambassador Charles T. O. King, who so ably represents Liberia at the U. N., is already here, as are Consul General and Mrs. William Jones (from Chicago), and Consul General David Thomas is expected from New York.

World Backdrop

CAPE PALMS, LIBERIA

In reporting on preparations for the Inauguration, I have overlooked the dedication in Cape Palmas, except to mention that the President said I should be invited. This was actually a three-barreled affair, including the opening and dedication of the new Port in Harper, dedication of the Methodist School building in Harper, and the Methodist Annual Educational Drive. Cape Palmas, the southern tip of Liberia, 250 miles down the coast from Monrovia, is in Maryland County, the birthplace of President Tubman.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

At first I was asked to go on the President's yacht, which I secretly dreaded, as I had heard the passage might be rough, and I am prone to seasickness. Then, with great apologies, the President told me to Captain said he had invited too many guests for all to go on the yacht, and would I mind flying down. So, on Sunday morning, the day of the ceremonies, I arose early, dressed carefully, and was ready when my driver came to take me to the local James Spriggs Payne Airfield. With the American Ambassador and the others who were flying down, we took off at 7:30 A.M. in a well-appointed Liberian National Airways DC-3 for Cape Palmas, arriving in good time for the dedication of the Port at 9:30.

■

THE CEREMONY was brief and impressive. After certification of its completion, a representative of the construction company (Raymond International, a U.S. company) presented the Port to the Secretary of Public Works and Utilities, who then presented it to the Superintendent of Maryland County, and he, in turn, handed it over to the local agent of the Department of Public Works and Utilities. President Tubman spoke briefly, the County Superintendent declared the Port open for inspection and use, and Mrs. M. N. Brewer cut the ribbon. The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis Carroll then led the Dedication Service, with responses from the audience, followed by the Liberian National Anthem, and the formal entry and docking of the Presidential Yacht.

The dedication of the Methodist Church School, which followed at 11:30 A.M., with the Honorable Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, presiding, was even briefer. After presentation of the keys, President Tubman spoke appropriately, and the Dedication Service was led by Bishop Prince A. Taylor Jr. (from the U.S.).

The third event of the day, the Educational Drive, was over in time for us to fly back to Monrovia the same day, and Mrs. Dash Wilson, wife of the Chief Justice kindly gave me a lift to the hotel. It had been a very full day, so, I had dinner sent to my room and went to bed early.

■

MONROVIA, LIBERIA

The week of the Inauguration finally came, and the attendant ceremonies extended from Sunday through Thursday, although the actual inauguration was on Monday, Jan. 4. The elaborate 16-page Inaugural Programme, with the shield of the Republic of Liberia in color on the cover, included full-page pictures of President William V. S. Tubman and Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr., and listed the major ceremonies. These started with a Thanksgiving and Intercessory Serivce at the First Methodist Church on Sunday.

Inauguration Day, itself, started with firing of a gun at 4 A.M., "to announce the dawn of day." Another gun was fired at 8 A.M., to signal hoisting of the National Ensigns and Guard Mount at the Executive Mansion. At 9 A.M., the inaugural ceremony began with a series of Military Escorts, continued with administering of oaths of office, the inaugural address, the National Anthem, more Escorts, a reception at the Mansion, and a Review of the armed forces. At 6 P.M. a gun was fired to signal close of the day and striking of Ensigns. There was fireworks display at 8 P.M., and the Inuagural Ball started at 9 P.M.

On Tuesday there was another Review of the armed forces, the Secretary of State received the members of the Special Missions and the Diplomatic Corps, there were Liberian Cultural dances at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium, and at 8 P.M., the inauguran banquet by President and Mrs. Tubman in honor of the Missions to the inauguration.

Wednesday saw the entertainment of Paramount and Clan Chiefs and other Interior officials, the Garden party and more fireworks. On Thursday there was the dedication of J. J. Roberts' Monument (first president of Liberia), the firing of a 21-gun salute to signal the official closing of the Inauguration Festivities, and a final display of fireworks.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

OUR PRESSES appear so determined to create a feud between Nkrumah and Mboya that few printed Mboya's recent trip to Accra, where he attended the Nkrumah-led Positive Action Conference.

Very little has been seen about this conference, which inspired the presence of representatives from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, the Gambia, Kenya, Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia. Liberia, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Tunis, and a number of the French territories.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

Demonstrations of unity and evidence of political maturity of this sort are not what the Ruarks and Time magazine want to read.

Also, while a full-scale breach is being created between Ghana and Togoland, the latter invited Ghana to celebrate independence, and the invitation was accepted.

Speaking of Togoland, $850,000 was voted to bring in some 500 guests and pretty up for independence week.

From reports received, a good time was had by all, with an international football match between a British and French team, dances in which bands from Ghana, France, and themselves took part, cycle and motor races, etc.

■

A NEW HOTEL, El Benin (air conditioned 100 rooms) was completed, though it was started only five months before. The principal roads were surfaced, a large market built, and the capital electrified.

The Independence Monument was unveiled, and there were speeches at the community center. More than 100 nations took part in the celebration. Each guest was given a car, guide, and special housing arrangements, with a helicopter available to bring guests from the airport.

According to the U.S.I.S. 1,900 Americans now reside in Liberia. Such information is being secured on each country as part of the census.

■

THE LATEST member of the U. N. is Africa's smallest nation, the Republic of Togo, with just over a million people. They are very proud of the fact that they gained freedom at a time when they were balancing their budget for the first time in their history.

After Togo's 20 years as a German colony (up until 1914), when it was occupied by British and French troops, it had ended 38 years of French rule, first under a League Mandate and then as a U. N. Trust Territory.

The hope is to make the tiny nation financially secure by developing its phosphate industry, expected to provide exports in 1961 of 500,000 tons. For the most part, from now on, their economic salvation lies in their own hands.

■

THE EFFORTS to create ill-feeling between Dr. Azikiwe and the Northern area of Nigeria seem weakened by the receipt by Dr. Azikiwe of the coveted gold medal awarded by Sir Ahmadu Bello (the Sardauna.)

Made in recognition of Dr. Azikiwe's immeasurable contributions "to the political success of the nation," Sir Ahmadu pointed out that it was "Through Dr. Azikiwe's courage, cooperation and wisdom" that Nigeria was now enjoying a stable government.

Other recipients of the gold medals, awarded in connection with the first anniversary of the attainment of self-government by Northern Nigeria, included the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and Northern Region ministers.

Took part in the Round Table discussion on the new leaders in Africa at the New School for Social Research in New York City. Other participants were recent travelers, Mrs. Rosemary Bull and Dr. Tom Melady of Duquesne. The latter has spent a period in Ethiopia, and he seemed to conclude, among other things, that Kenyatta had been forgotten, with enthusiasm for him at a low ebb. This is quite typical American wishful thinking. Just a week after our New School meeting, Kenyatta was elected, in absentia, chief of the party.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

Ghana Celebrating

THE FIRST gold-embossed invitation in the name of "The President of Ghana" was, appropriately, to the Lighting of the Ceremonial Flame accompanied by a fireworks display. The well-trained soldiers with their scarlet coats, in performance of their carefully rehearsed roles, added beauty and drama to the occasion.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

Some of the more fortunate Ghana citizens as well as the "especially invited guests" occupied the section where I sat and I noted that, as "the foreign visitors" arrived, the Ghanaians were asked to relinquish their seats to them. When the Russian group arrived only women and children were seated, and a few eyebrows rose when the Russian male delegates were offered—and they accepted—the seats occupied by female Ghanaians.

"I love a parade" may henceforth be my theme song when the parade, like the one that followed the next afternoon, is made up of Ghanaians.

Unquestionably, for me, this was the most impressive event of the period. Thousands of identically clad school children demonstrating Ghana's unprecedented progress in literacy. The group, formerly known as Builders' Brigade, now with agricultural development as their aim, marched hundreds upon hundreds in olive drab uniforms, the men brandishing symbolic hoes, the women with Kente cloth strips.

This vast women's army was the part I will longest remember. Proud, healthy, muscular, future mothers and citizens of a free state—how Ghana has accomplished so much in such a short time still baffles one!

THE STATE BALL took place that evening, with some three to four thousand in attendance, providing one of the world's best exhibits of inter-race, inter-group harmony, and a terrific fashion show as well. The four bands played 16 dance numbers, six of which were the ever-popular High Life, although the program included calypso, waltz, cha-cha and samba, as well as the blues.

The big event of the next day was the luncheon of the Ghana School of Law. Although I in no way represent the law, it was requested that I "come and bring Thurgood Marshall," and I gladly complied. In addition to an exceptionally good luncheon, there were three excellent and not too lengthy speeches, one by Lord Hailsham, the official U. K. delegate and Minister of Science and Technology. He made a tremendous impression with his "message of blessing and love" . . . to Ghana, "where an atmosphere has been created free of religious, class, or racial prejudice." Pauli Murray and others connected with the new law school were also present.

Incidentally, attending all the festivities were Dr. Nkrumah's friends and bitterest political enemies as well. I sat opposite Dr. Danquah and never saw him look better.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

NIGERIA

COMMENTING ON the isolation of the various parts of his country, Premier Awolowo noted that there was more in common between the Greek and British villages than between the people of Sokoto and an Ijaw villager. The former share the Graeco-Roman-Christian cultures and religions, while the latter differ in culture and religion, as well as in language.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

■

CAMBODIA

A favorite quote from a speech made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk (HRH): "I am happy to meet . . . here in the U. S. an audience interested, truly, in the problems of Asia, which is open-minded, sufficiently, to come without prejudice to meet an Asian statesman who, often, has been described (a bit contradictorily), as a playboy, fanatic of the saxophone and sports cars, or as a Red prince, or at least a "pink" one, who perils the free world by flirting, outrageously, with leaders of the Communist world, and all the while, shamelessly pocketing American aid."

■

AFRICAN FEDERATION

We, of course, do not agree, but it may be helpful to state the position of those desiring a multi-racial philosophy of government in the Central African Federation. The Whites claim to be the most advanced, paying the most taxes and, thus, feel they should run things. African Nationalist groups, naturally, want majority rule, one man, one vote, which would enable them to rule.

LIBERIA

Many who want to help in a modest way might aid other African countries, for there is an urgent need for English-language books of all kinds. Many of our readers may have books which they would care to share with Africans in this way. The types of books most wanted are American histories, biographies, novels by Americans, especially Negro authors, technical works and textbooks of all kinds. Books should be in good condition, of course. Our favorite project is children's books. Send to: Mrs. Ellen Cooper, Demonstration School, Monrovia, Liberia. Other books, if Liberia is the country of your choice, should be sent to: Mrs. Fred Gibson, c/o High School, Cape Palmas, Liberia.

■

GHANA

It should be remembered that nationalism is not a recent movement. It goes back to the Renaissance in Europe, and by the late 18th century, it had spread to Asia and the New World. By the early 20th century, it well was under way in Asia and the Middle East. The current manifestation in Africa is the same pattern of struggle against Western and white control. Pan-Africanism, eventually, is bound to embrace the entire continent—with the recent Addis Ababa Conference giving it its "fullest, systematic expression."

World Backdrop . . . By Marguerite Cartwright

Pittsburgh Courier
Sept 3 1960

GHANA

SAYS Drew Middleton in The New York Times: "In Africa, the Soviet's encourage any movement among the new states, such as Ghana, to make common cause against established nations ruled by whites, such as South Africa." I don't believe spunky little Ghana needs Soviet encouragement for this.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

Speaking of Ghana, there were some raised eyebrows when Dr. Nkrumah suggested that the old British custom of wearing wigs in court should be discarded. However, he was not the first to protest this useless and uncomfortable custom. Sir Thomas Strange, a British Chief Justice at Madras in India, refused to don the wig as early as 1820.

■

UNITED NATIONS

Many have pointed out that Asian and African states are under represented in the major U. N. Councils. More seats are available to Asian and African nations in the Economic and Social Council, and there should be a more balanced distribution of seats in the International Court of Justice.

Still on the United Nations, a speaker recently pointed out that "the inevitable result of the continuous effort to maintain military superiority will be a struggle for spheres of influence, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and the imposition of unequal relations upon the weaker states . . . when the point is reached where material force plays such a role in international affairs . . . no ideology in itself constitutes a guarantee against the outbreak of war."

SOUTH AFRICA

According to Miriam Makeba, the South African entertainer, her full name is: "Zenzile Makeba Qgwashu Nguvama Yiketheli Nxgowa Bantana Balomzi Xa Ufun Ubajabulisa Ubaphekeli Mbiza Yotshwala Sithi Xa Saku Qgiba Ukutja Sithathe Izitsha Sizi Khabe Singama Lawu Singama Nqamla Nqgithi."

It seems that the Xosa custom is for every child to take the first name of all his male ancestors. Then, following the name, there may be a brief description of the person, making the name rather like a story.

The British also appear to have a similar custom. The Right Honorable Louis Francis Albert Victor, first Earl Mountbatten of Burma's name, is followed by KG, PC, GCB GCSI, GCVO, KBC, DCO, or:

Knight of the Order of the Garter, Privy Councillor, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

■

U. N. CORRESPONDENT'S ASSOCIATION

Attended the farewell luncheon given for Mr. Lodge of the U. N., who, incidentally, this year led this country's delegation to Liberia and Togoland on the occasion of the former's inaugural ceremonies and the latter's independence.

He was charming and ingratiating as he noted that "the press is vital to the U. N." The U. N. had gone beyond the hopes of its founders, in spite of the fact that there was "no big power unity." He considered the Congo as "the most sophisticated" of the U. N.'s operations." As for bloc voting, he did not fear it; the vote was with the U. S. "when it corresponded to the general aspirations of mankind." Observing that he was often thought of in terms of the one who "stood up to Russia," actually his hardest task in the U. N. often was "mustering two-thirds majority vote." The presence of the many Africans in the U. N. was a good thing, he said, "for we have much to learn from the Africans. They educate us as much as we educate them."

The U. S. believes in the idea of regionalism. However, he did not feel that Hammarskjold went beyond the mandate of the Security Council. It was necessary for him to have some latitude, he said.

■

COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

The National Council of Negro Women celebrated their Silver Anniversary this year by 53 of their members traveling in Europe. Only 10 of their number opted to take the nine-day side trip to Africa. I chanced to meet these ladies as they arrived in Monrovia. One member of the party was accompanied by her husband, celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

NIGERIA

"I WOULD LIKE to see you before your return to the United States," Dr. Azikiwe the new President of the Nigerian Senate, had cabled. I thus headed for Lagos on leaving Accra. As it was a last-minute decision, I did not try to secure a visa—a situation which caused me to lose time waiting at the Lagos airport while top NCNC'er McEwen (who now occupies the post parallel to mayor) came to rescue me from the clutches of the stupid immigration flunkey.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

We drove directly to Opitsha Mansion, Dr. Azikiwe's fortress located near the airport. There were many answers I sought to numerous questions that had arisen in the minds of many regarding the political future of Nigeria, in general, and Dr. Azikiwe in particular.

Even there in Africa, varying degrees of surprise, annoyance, or downright anger were expressed over the more politically passive role of the president of the Senate, now held by Dr. Azikiwe. Why is he not Prime Minister, or even a member of the cabinet? Was he betrayed by his party? For some unknown reason, this explanation was given in spite of the facts, that: 1) the NCNC party cabinet members were hand-picked by Dr. Azikiwe himself; 2) he was publicly offered the job of Prime Minister and would not accept it. Yet, the "poor, defeated Zik" theme persisted in the seemingly always incorrect U. S. Negro press (which regularly parrots the Reuter-Time-Luce line of misinformation).

■

BUT IN Africa, also, prevailed the sentiments: "He deserves better"; "Why does he take it lying down?" "What, if anything, does the future hold?" These were some of the questions I hoped to get answered as I made my way to this first meetng with Zik. Party Leader McEwen would only say, as we drove along, "In politics anything can happen." Incidentally, he himself had proved the truth of this by leading his party to the unexpected victory in the Lagos municipal elections.

On greeting Dr. Azikiwe, almost at first glance one was able to glean some ideas as to his current status. The room was filled with enthusiastic followers; Zik was smiling, expansive, totally relaxed and in control of his current situation. It was not easy to draw him out on political matters. "You know that I have never had burning political ambitions. My desire has been only to bring the nation to the threshhold of independence."

Zik preferred to speak of his number one son, now a student at Harvard, and whom I had recently visited. Most of all, he wished to discuss the new multi-facultied university which he god-fathered, and of my own activity as a member of its provisional council.

True, Zik now occupies the honored but relatively quiescent role of president of the Senate. He appears to have seized this opportunity to lessen his political pace a bit and to devote his energies to the university and his literary interests.

■

AS TO who won the election—it should be remembered that there is an overwhelmingly greater population in the north where the NPC gained the largest number of seats. BUT the north did not have an over-all majority, and could not form a government—so it turned out, without Zik and his NCNC. Zik could have formed a government in coalition with the opposition AG, and was invited to do so, with the Prime Ministership given to him as a reward. Zik's party had won the Lagos municipal election, to everyone's surprise. Awolowo and his AG had received a resounding defeat, and the unprecedented poor showing of K. O. Mbadiwe, who revolted against Zik obliterated him entirely from the political picture.

So why did Zik pass up the chance to become Prime Minister? It is not possible to go into the more subtle nuances of his decision here. In short, it is rooted in: 1) his continued distrust of the Action Group (there appears to be some evidence that they also tried to make a deal with the north); 2) his belief in the importance of Nigerian unity, especially at a time when they are approaching independence (any coalition ignoring the north could cause civil war); 3) his deep belief in Jeffersonian democracy (to the party receiving the greater number of votes should go the highest post.

■

IN POPULARITY Dr. Azikiwe admittedly is running far ahead even of the NCNC. More than ever, even opposition politicians refer to him as the father of Nigerian nationalism.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

TUNIS—CONCLUSION

When you read this column I will again be in West Africa—this time in Nigeria. Details of this brief visit will follow.

I did not feel that I should conclude my report on the Tunis Conference without reference to a few more of the responsibilities present and of the exceptional or unexpected sentiments expressed.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

The attractive Joshua Nkomo of Southern Rhodesia, recently a visitor in the U. S., gave a stirring address with specific outlines for a plan of action. Like Ulysses, he had now returned home from the 1958 Accra African People's Conference. As chairman of the Rhodesia Congress Committee, he has been living in London. What a shocking story he had to tell of this sad land of 200,000 Europeans, and two and one-half million-plus Africans!

One of the most effective speeches came from the liberian, A. B. Cassell. I did not like the speech he gave at the first All-African Conference, but he more than made up for it at this one. Bringing warm greetings from his country, he said: "We share your destiny... love you without pretension, but with an affection based on our common heritage and mutual interest." Expressing the desire "to more fully implement the bold decisions of Accra," he commended the opening addresses as "pregnant with wholesome recommendations." Accurately, he observed "... our enemies have kept us apart from you," but "this must never happen again. We must present a united front, true sons and daughters of Africa, (with) all submerged in the struggle for independence." We should "not waste our energy on who is to be leader." He condemned apartheid, demanded that South Africa be expelled from the Commonwealth, and called for a free Algeria.

■

REFERENCE WAS made to "our beloved brother, Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya—"now in need of immediate and sustained assistance"; and to "Tom Mboya, noble son of Africa." Then the clincher came, as all his sympathetic utterances were backed up with the first healthy financial pledge of support. With his "let live—if necessary, die—for Africa," Mr. Cassell returned to his seat amid a burst of applause.

The U. S. took some hard words from youth Dr. Felix Moumie. I can do him justice only by giving you the verbatim translation from the French, recorded with the aid of Dr. Mercer Cooke of Washington, D.C.:

"How has one been able to establish this neo-colonial regime (i.e., in his native Cameroons) in a territory under UN trusteeship? The American leaders are primarily responsible for this situation. Despite their official declarations, they are the neo-colonialist vanguard, masking their economic greed and war-like aims under the cloak of the anti-Communist struggle, and they firmly support the French imperialists in their merciless war against the Cameroon National Movement. Thus, at the UN. they have, by ignoble maneuvers, induced the majority of the delegates to violate the charter. In fact, every territory under international trusteeship must have democratic elections under UN supervision before attaining independence . . . But not so the Cameroons," he added.

■

BEFORE CLOSING, a word on the translation from Arabic into French into English of President Bourguiba's speech, given outside the Tunisia palace:

"For two years we have tried to reach results through negotiation . . . with all the scientific progress in the nuclear field in this age of missiles, when man is able to reach the moon, Bizerte has no strategic importance . . ." He added that "on Feb. 8 (they would) commemorate Sakiet Sidi Youssef" (the reference to the bombing outrage against non-combatants, where some NATO arms were used). Chiding the French, the Bourguiba observed that France, with the bomb, "hoped by this explosion to become a member of the atomic club, despite the UN and all powers who had decided to cease all experiments. Yet France went on to realize her aims . . ." "However," said the North African leader, "with this explosion, she still will not be a big atomic nation."

Finally, there is space only to mention the more interesting Americans who were there as observers. In addition to the aforementioned Prof. Mercer Cooke of Howard, there were Dr. and Mrs. Max Bond, Griff Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Petty of U. S. I. A., who reside in Tunisia. Then there were Etta and Claude Barnett, and from the Committee on Africa, Peter Weiss, George Houser and John Murra. Also, New York Post reporter Sy Freidlin, and a few others.

World Backdrop . . . .

By Marguerite Cartwright

TUNIS

It was with considerable disappointment that I reviewed the newspaper reports of the second All-African People's Conference.

The Negro press, following the lead of the white papers, devoted comparatively small space to this event, which was so significant in the overall African picture. The argument that it was a mere repetition of the 1958 conference is unsound, and even if true, would prove only the consistency of African aspirations. Unquestionably, the first All-African People's Conference, if it did not set the ball of nationalism rolling, at least, it accelerated its pace and more sharply defined unanimous objectives.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

This conference, being a lineal descendant, carried on the work of the first. In effect, the conveners were saying: "We still feel as we did last year, only more so." In sharpening the focus: where the first conference included all comers—social, youth and women's groups—this time the invitation was limited to labor and political groups. Moreover, there was talk that it would become even more limited and activist next time, with the guest list open solely to political parties "of the level authorized to take action," according to an exceptionally reliable source.

■

ADMITTEDLY, there were happenings relating to Africa which tended to drive the conference from the front pages. Possibly timing it for the occasion, President Bourguiba made his we-will-give-the-French-until Feb. 8-to-leave-Bizerte speech. Next, almost drowning out the conference demands for a free Belgium Congo, came the Belgian concession: "You may have your freedom on June 30." Then the totally surprised fighting between the colons and the French army, which became the page one story around the world.

As with the first conference, there was total agreement on the free-Algeria issue, but this time the demands were more insistent. A year more of fighting had gone on. Moreover, Tunis is the official capital-in-exile of the FLN, which had a large, impressive delegation present, including M. Ferhat Abbas.

It was a solemn moment when the impressive Habib Bourguiba strode into the new Tunisian **Bourse de Travail** and made his stirring appeal for all African unity. Calling for the end of colonialism, he espoused a peaceful attainment of these objectives, where possible, but even by use of arms if this became necessary ("We have tried both"). They must be a tool of neither East nor West, accepting help from wherever it was offered so long as there were no strings attached.

UNDERSTANDABLY, the FLN took the leadership in calling for a Volunteer Liberation Brigade. There was the plea that the FLN Government-in-exile be recognized by all (as some of the countries represented had not officially done so). A strong resolution approving African unity was passed, although its direct outlines were not made clear.

The rivalry between the ICFTU and the WFTU gave way to the plan for an All-African union tied to neither. Closer economic ties came in for discussion, with sharp criticism of the "Imperialist" European Common Market. An African investment bank and an African Common Market were discussed.

In spite of the presence of the Ethiopian delegation, which included a charming lady ex-freedom fighter, the idea of the Pan-Somalo Movement gained approval, over their sharp protests. Roughly, under this plan, British and Italian Somaliland would unite with portions of Kenya and Ethiopia to form what would be Greater Somalia.

The hero-martyrs of current African political life were frequently applauded—Dr. Banda, Jomo Kenyatta, Ben Bella and his companions. All were sent wires of encouragement ". . . painfully moved by your arbitrary detention, the conference expresses its affection and assures you of its active solidarity . . ."

No one had a good word to say for the Central African Federation, and its immediate dissolution was demanded.

■

OF COURSE, the Union of South Africa also came in for loud protests, dismissal from the commonwealth, boycott, etc. It was an exciting moment when Mr. Patrick Rensburg, delegate from the small but significant South African Liberal party, demanded that his country discontinue its injustices to the native population. The only Caucasian to address the group, he none-the-less received a warm welcome.

Having reached the end of my space without mentioning some of the outstanding speeches and personalities, I must continue this one more time.

World Backdrop

By Marguerite Cartwright

UNITED NATIONS

I HAVE FALLEN behind in my reporting on U. N. press conferences and receptions. Nothing on such activities since the U. N. correspondent's cocktail party for Dr. Banda, who made an excellent impression, by the way.

I presented him with some old Ghana newspapers singing his praises. He seemed pleased. This was followed by the Iranian reception a few days later. The decoration was arranged to simulate a Persian garden, mountains of food indescribable.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright

The reception for Israel's new U. N. Ambassador was next. I took the opportunity to greet briefly New York's former Governor Lehman. A couple of us had lunch with former Ambassador King of Liberia the next day, and he seemed happy to anticipate his homeward trek.

The next evening Ambassador Quaison-Sackey of Ghana gave the official farewell reception to the Kings, at his New Rochelle estate. The next week found me returning to the Quaison-Sackeys, this time to his sister's wedding. It was in the afternoon, hence their home and gardens showed to even greater advantage.

■

NORTHERN RHODESIA

All whom I have seen have been favorably impressed with Kenneth Kaunda seemingly a dedicated man, with whom one could well trust the reins of leadership.

■

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Our Fellowship of U. N. Correspondents had planned our monthly meeting at the home of his national news agency, so I was in the company of several writers from the "other side."

Japan, Iran, Israel, and many U. S. reporters were also present to hold up "our end," but the going was rough as the discussion still concerned the failures at the Summit.

■

LEBANON

I received only last week the season's greeting letter from former Howard University professor, Ed, and wife, Marion, Hope—who live and teach in Beirut. "After the troubles of the summer of 1958, quiet has settled upon little Lebanon," they begin.

There is lengthy commentary on the physical beauty of the country, but the cautious Hopes have nothing to say of the political climate. Ed traveled in India last summer, and added his reflections on the tour.

Their son has returned to resume his studies at the American University of Beirut, and they have a larger apartment.

The letter also has much about understanding the Arab viewpoint, but of greatest interest to their friends is the news of their round-the-world tour, which will bring them to the U. S., arriving June 28, stopping in New Jersey, Boston, two weeks at Howard, then Chicago, Milwaukee, and San Francisco, before continuing on to the Far East.

■

GUINEA

Recently a State visit took place between two friendly neighbors—President William V. S. Tubman returned the visit of M. Sekou Toure.

Speaking of Liberia, I don't believe I've seen it elsewhere that the new presidential secretary is now Edwin O. Fahnbulleh, in place of U. S.-educated Reginald Townsend, who,